The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3105. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

More Fortifications Being Erected by the Rebels.

Firing Upon the National Pickets from Munson's Hill.

Secretary Welles' Congratulations to Com. Stringham.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Safety of Gen. Rosecrans Assured.

Desperate Condition of the Rebel Army in Virginia.

A "Plentiful Lack" of Shoes and Clothing.

ANOTHER PIRATICAL CRAFT GONE.

Wreck of the Privateer Jeff. Davis off St. Augustine.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

Col. McCUNN yesterday resigned the Colonelcy of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, and to-day the resignation was accepted by the General Commanding.

THE CABINET.

There was no Cabinet meeting to-day, although this was regular Cabinet day—which indicates that everything is running smoothly.

RECRUITING.

From all parts of the country the Government has assurances that recruiting is going on with great briskness. The average number recruiting is about five thousand a day. The new recruits are generally men who, in addition to gratifying their patriotic instincts, are seeking the service as legitimate means of employment. The pay of thirteen dollars a month, with clothing and subsistence, is about as much as any laboring man or mechanic can earn the year round. The men who thus enlist for employment are generally apt to obey orders, and to do a soldier's duty with alacrity and without grumbling.

NO PASSES.

No passes were granted to anybody, to-day, not even at the urgent request of heads of Departments.

SPECIAL CONSULS.

In reply to numerous inquiries it is proper again to state that Secretary SEWARD will not appoint special Consuls under the law, unless there is an absolute necessity for the presence of such an officer at a foreign port.

REVIEWS.

Gen. McCLELLAN, to-day, reviewed the regiments of Col. BAKER and Col. COCHRANE.

Yesterday Gen. McCLELLAN reviewed Gen. COUCH's Brigade, near this city.

VISIT TO THE NEW WORKS.

The President and Secretary SEWARD visited the new works erecting at the junction of Seventh and Fourteenth streets. The troops were drawn up in line, and warmly cheered their distinguished visitors.

A SKIRMISH OF PICKETS.

In a skirmish, to-day, between our pickets and those of the rebels, four men were killed belonging to Col. McLEOD MURPHY's Regiment, and two of the Garibaldi Guards.

MEN IN HOSPITAL.

There is an increase over last week in the number of patients at the hospitals. There are at the E Street, Washington, 124; Columbia College, [illegible]; Alexandria, 135; eruptive diseases, 24; Seminary, Georgetown, 183; Union, Georgetown, 183. Total, 805. In the same hospitals, at the last report, there were 597, showing an increase of 208. Notwithstanding this increase, the sanitary condition of the troops is most excellent, and the proportion of sick is very small, considering the number of men.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

The following appointments were made to-day: Brigadier Generals—William A. Richardson and Eleazor A. Paine, of Illinois; Justus McKinstry, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.; O. Howard and Charles D. Jamieson, of Maine; A. D. McCook, of Ohio; Ebenezer Dumont, Robert H. Milroy and Lewis Wallace, of Indiana; Daniel E. Sickles, of New-York. The Government seems to be raising a brigade of Brigadiers, the appointments averaging five a day.

A REAPPOINTMENT.

ROGER PERRY has been reinstated as Commander in the Navy.

REINSTATEMENTS.

JONATHAN C. BURNETT, of Kansas, has been appointed Register of the Land-office at Fort Scott, Kansas, and WILLIAM HOLLAND, of Missouri, Receiver of the Land-office at Warsaw, Mo.

OFFICE-SEEKERS.

There was an unusual influx of office-seekers to-night at Willard's Hotel—so large a crowd assembling as to make assurance doubly sure that Washington is in no danger from professed rebels, however much the Government may be imperiled by covert assailants.

ANOTHER REBEL FRIGHT.

During last night the rebels experienced a fright along their lines across the river. The long roll was beat and their pickets made a precipitate retreat to their camps, amid the frequent firing of guns. The artillery on Munson's Hill fired a number of shots toward our pickets at Bailey's Cross Roads, causing them to fall back. It is not known what was the occasion of the fright.

THE CANNONADING ACROSS THE RIVER.

Heavy cannonading heard in different directions from the city, this morning, excited apprehensions of an attack on our lines. It proved to be a salute fired at the Navy-yard, on the occasion of a visit by the President and Secretary CAMERON, and the trial of some large guns at Chain Bridge. Some pieces at Fort Ellsworth which had been loaded for some time, were also fired.

THE ENEMY AT CHAIN BRIDGE.

Intelligence has been received that the enemy appeared in force to-day opposite Gen. SMITH's command at Chain Bridge.

GEN. FRANKLIN'S COMMAND.

Major-Gen. FRANKLIN is in command of KEARNEY's and MITCHELL's Brigades. Col. McLEOD MURHHY is Acting Brigadier-General until Gen. MITCHELL assumes command. Gen. FRANKLIN's Staff is composed as follows: Capt. W. JOHNSTON, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; FRANK W. HAMILTON, Division Surgeon; Lieut. J. P. BAKER, First Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp; Lieut. C. W. TOWLES, Fifteenth Infantry, Acting Quartermaster and Commissary.

A SLOOP'S CARGO.

The sloop, taken recently with contraband articles, arrived to-day. She is a mere sail-boat of twenty-two feet in length, yet had a cargo worth fifteen hundred dollars. The revolvers were of COLT's pattern, London make.

HOWITZER DRILL.

The newly-appointed Master's Mates were practicing the howitzer drill to-day at the Navy-yard.

THE REBELS OF AQUIA CREEK.

The propeller *C. C. Alger*, from Philadelphia, arrived this afternoon. She reports the rebel battery at Aquia Creek much strengthened, and that a force was still working upon the intrenchments.

DISCHARGED FOR ILL-HEALTH.

Owing to the lax manner in which many Surgeons of volunteer regiments have performed their duty in examining recruits, many of our troops are daily being discharged on account of ill health. A little more care would avoid this difficulty, and save money to the Government.

PORTRAIT OF MR. BATES.

A splendid portrait of Hon. EDWARD BATES has just been completed by A. J. CONANT, of St. Louis, and has been suspended, with those of his predecessors, in the office of the Attorney-General.

PRICES IN VIRGINIA.

A gentleman who has just escaped from Eastern Virginia, *via* Fredericksburgh, states that the following are the ruling prices there: Coffee, 50 cents; sugar, 37 cents; flour, $12, though wheat is only from 40 to 50 cents per bushel; spool cotton, 12 cents; boots, $15 to $20 per pair. There were no sewing-needles to be had at any price. The place was not fortified. About 15,000 men were posted along the route to Manassas Junction. The New-York and Baltimore newspapers were smuggled across, and were to be had at Fredericksburgh.

DESERTERS INTERCEPTED.

Sixteen deserters were brought to the city today from Baltimore. They are daily intercepted at Havre de Grace and Baltimore, on their way North.

MR. ETHERIDGE, OF TENNESSEE.

Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE arrived this evening from the West, and is stopping at Brown's. The object of his visit was to get possession of his children, who were in West Tennessee. Through the coöperation of personal friends, he succeeded in his purpose.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed the following letter to Commodore STRINGHAM:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 2, 1861.

SIR: The Department congratulates you and those of your command, and also the officers and soldiers of the Army, who coöperated with you, on the reduction of Forts Hatteras and Clark, and the capture of the forces employed in their defence. The successful result thus far, of an expedition projected with great care, and the occupation of the positions commanding the most important inlet on the coast of North Carolina, will be attended with consequences that can scarcely be over-estimated. This brilliant achievement, accomplished without the loss of a man on your part, or injury to any one in the Federal service, has carried joy and gladness to the bosom of every friend of the Union.

It is, I trust, but the beginning of results that will soon eventuate in suppressing the insurrection and confirming more strongly than ever the integrity of the Union. Convey to the officers and men of the respective vessels under your command the thanks of the Department for their gallant conduct, and the assurance that is thus afforded, that in the great emergency that is now upon us, the country may rely, as of old, upon the vigor and the courage and the enthusiasm of its brave officers and sailors.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

Flag-Officer S. H. STRINGHAM, commanding Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

The Secretary of the Navy has, under the direction and approval of the President, and in pursuance of the act for retiring of such officers as appear disabled to perform duty, appointed the following named officers as a Board to determine and report upon the facts in the cases which may be presented: Commodore HIRAM PAULDING, Chairman; Capts. CHAS. H. BELL and D. G. FARRAGUT, and Surgeons L. B. HUNTER and N. PINCKNEY.

The President has made the following appointments of Brigadier-Generals: Capt. GEORGE C. MEADE, of the Topographical Engineers; Major LAWRENCE P. GRAHAM, of the Dragoons, (a Virginian by birth, and breveted for gallantry in Mexico;) Cols. ABERCROMBIE, BIDDLE, DURYEE and CASEY. The last-named is Lieutenant-Colonel, by brevet, in the Regular Army. Also, WM. A. RICHARDSON and ELEAZER A. PAINE, of Illinois; JUSTUS McKINSTRY, (Assistant Quartermaster of the Army;) O. O. HOWARD and CHARLES D. JAMISON, of Maine; A. McD. McCOOK, of Ohio; EBENEZER DUMONT, ROBERT H. MILROY, and LEWIS WALLACE, of Indiana.

It was intimated some days since, in this correspondence, that the President had directed a Brigadier-General's commission to be issued to DANIEL E. SICKLES, of New-York. The truth of this was denied in quarters not well informed on the subject,—but what was then intimated has become a fact. His name is among the recent appointments.

Capt. GEO. G. FLINT, of New-York, has been appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General, and ordered to report to Gen. THOMAS at Louisville.

OLIVER S. WITHERALL and WM. G. TERRELL have been appointed additional Paymasters.

The President has reinstated ROGER PERRY as a Commander in the United States Navy, and appointed JONATHAN C. BURNETT, of Kansas, Register in the Land Office, at Fort Scott, Kansas, and WILLIS HOLLAND, of Missouri, Receiver of Public Monies at Warsaw, Mo.

The Government has telegraphic advices from Gen. ROSECRANS intimating that all is right with his command, forwarded since the Richmond papers published the account of his alleged surrender to Gen. LEE, which, of course, was utterly unfounded.

The Mayor of Washington has appointed JOSEPH H. BRADLEY Corporation Attorney, in place of JAMES M. CARLISLE, resigned.

Col. O. O. HOWARD, of the Third Maine Regiment, and Col. JAMESON, of the Second Maine Regiment, have been appointed Brigadier-Generals.

The firing across the river this forenoon, of heavier guns than have heretofore been heard at this point, was occasioned simply by the exercise of the men at the guns stationed in some of the United States fortifications in the vicinity of the Chain Bridge, and near Alexandria.

The enemy also fired several shots, this forenoon, from rifled guns on Munson's Hill, at the Union pickets, without, however, killing or wounding a man.

The following is compiled from this afternoon's *Star*:

"Fifteen or twenty vessels have arrived here within the last twenty-four hours, and, with one exception, the crews report all quiet down the river, having seen no batteries and no men on the Virginia shore. The exception is the schooner *Chas. West*, which arrived last night, and reports, while opposite Matthias Point, the Captain had a fine glass, through which he was trying to get a peep at the Confederates, when a shell came whizzing over his head, and dropped in the water, about 400 yards beyond his vessel. He made no further observations in that locality.

At the Potomac Creek, below Aquia Creek, and above the Maryland Point, he noticed some commotion. Just above the old steamboat landing at the mouth of the Creek, taking his glass, he saw the men as thick as blackberries, apparently throwing up intrenchments, and twenty or thirty horsemen and ox teams hauling earth. One team had six oxen attached, and appeared to be drawing a gun.

A Virginia refugee, who was picked up by the *Tigress*, reports that the Confederates are constructing batteries at Cockpit Point, and opposite Budd's Ferry, about forty miles below Alexandria. He states that the officers in charge of the batteries have orders not to fire on any vessel until all the works are completed.

The Confederates on Munson's Hill can be distinctly seen with a good glass, and their movements rendered perfectly visible. Most of each morning is devoted to drill, and small bodies of troops can be distinctly seen performing their various evolutions.

Officers of the flotilla state that from Alexandria to the Rappahannock River, a distance of nearly 150 miles, not a soul is visible on the Virginia shore, the whole country bearing the mark of desolation, no horses, cattle, or animals of any kind are seen, and not a particle of smoke to note the habitation of a single individual is perceptible. Complete silence and loneliness pervades the whole extent of country as though it had been devastated by a pestilence.

The late Municipal Police of this city having ceased to exist as such, before their successors are installed in office, for the due protection of person and property here, in the meanwhile, Provost-Marshal Gen. PORTER directed that the Commanders of battalions of the Provost Marshal's guard hold their several commands in readiness to turn out at any alarm of fire which may occur, each in his own District. He has also directed them to inform themselves of the position of the fire-engines, each in his District, and to use them to the best advantage in extinguishing any fire that may occur.

Information has been received here that a detachment of a Massachusetts regiment captured twenty-two of the Charleston Home Guard at Harper's Ferry yesterday, and took them to Gen. BANKS' Camp.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

The Disunion troops are erecting a fortification about a mile below Murray Mason's, on the land of LEWY DEMING, (College Farm,) five miles out on the Little River turnpike. The Southern pickets have possession of the upper part of the farm, and the Union pickets the lower part. In the meantime, Mr. DEMING has thought it prudent to leave.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

DESPERATE STRAITS OF THE REBELS.

From the Baltimore American, Sept. 3.

Through a direct and undoubted source, we are in possession of various interesting facts in relation to the condition of things in Virginia. The gentleman to whom we are under obligations for these items is a man of eminence, and his statements may be implicitly relied upon, from corroborative evidence furnished.

Last Thursday there were no Confederate troops at Winchester, except a few sick. At Leesburgh, there were three or four regiments, and one at Waterford, a little above the Point of Rocks. There was another at Goose Creek.

From letters sent by *three* different parties, young men in the Confederate ranks at Richmond, to persons in widely different localities, we learn that at Richmond and vicinity the Confederate forces were in a sad state of destitution; especially was the want of shoes badly felt, the writers agreeing in their statements that the soldiers were *barefooted*, and in want of suitable clothing. They warned other young men, their old associates, to keep away from Richmond.

In confirmation further of the fact relative to the scarcity of shoes, it was stated that the Confederates seized the skins in the vats of the tannery at Hillsborough, with the hair scarcely removed from them, and carried them off "dripping," to convert them into shoes for the troops. The most strenuous efforts were making on all sides to furnish needed articles of woolens. In the outset of the campaign they seized only the horses of the Union men to mount their cavalry, but their needs were so pressing that they soon resorted to the farms of the Secessionists also, and impressed all alike, creating intense dissatisfaction and disgust thereby. Want of confidence in the Confederate leaders was largely felt, and was increasing day by day, under such a condition of things. With the troops they had generally succeeded in impressing the belief—indeed the belief was general—that the Government had not more than 30,000 men around Washington, and that it was impossible for it to recruit any more. It was by such reports that they managed to keep alive the hopes of their followers.

IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

A gentleman, just arrived in this city from Richmond, informs the *Journal* that he was captured at Matthias Point, while on his way to the North, and returned for trial to Richmond. He reports the number of troops in Virginia are greatly exaggerated in the North and Richmond, and that the actual numbers will not reach 70,000 in the State, many of whom are down with sickness, in substance corroborating the statements of the Southern papers, that full fifty per cent. of the fighting force are in the hospital. He further says that on Saturday last JEFF. DAVIS was very ill, and little hopes entertained of his recovery. The *Journal's* informant at the trial at Richmond proved himself an Englishman, and was released.

A letter from Dublin, Grover County, Ky., says that two brothers named BAILEY with bowie-knives had killed BUCK SMITH and BELL SHERWOOD in a quarrel, which arose from a political fuss. The BAILEYS are Union men.

POSITION OF GOV. MAGOFFIN.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

Gov. MAGOFFIN has privately declared to several members of the Legislature his determination to sustain the action of the Legislature, whatever it may be, to the extent of his power.

Neither House has yet done anything officially, except the organization of the Lower House.

The Senate is occupied in settling contested seats: but I am assured that the Legislature will abandon the neutrality position, vote to raise the State's quota of troops, and assume her portion of the military tax levy, without putting the Government to the trouble of collecting it. Kentucky is all right. This may be relied upon.

ANOTHER PIRATE GONE.

WRECK OF THE PRIVATEER JEFF. DAVIS.

In the Louisville *Courier* of Saturday, we find the following paragraph from the Charleston *Mercury*, of Aug. 26:

"Capt. COXETTER now made sail for the Florida coast. On Friday evening, the 16th inst., he was off St. Augustine, but the wind having increased to half a gale, he could not venture in. He remained outside the bar the whole of Saturday without observing any of LINCOLN's fleet. On Sunday morning at half past six, while trying to cross the bar, the *Jeff. Davis* struck, and though every possible exertion was made to relieve her, by throwing the heavy guns overboard, yet the noble vessel, after her perilous voyage, and the running of innumerable blockades, became a total wreck. All the small arms and clothing of the crew, with many valuable sundries, were, however, saved.

On the arrival of the brave but unfortunate crew in St. Augustine, they were received with a kindness they can never forget. The town bells rang out a joyous peal of welcome, and the people vied with each other in their courtesies to the shipwrecked ones. Thanks to the noble hospitality of the Floridians, the men soon recovered from their fatigue. They are expected to arrive in Charleston on Wednesday next. The name of the privateer *Jeff. Davis* had become a word of terror to the Yankees. The number of her prizes, and the amount of merchandise which she captured, have no parallel since the days of the *Saucy Jack*."

The above news is confirmed by the following dispatch:

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 28th of August, publishes a letter from Fernandina, Fla., dated the 21st, which has been received at Savannah, Geo., saying that the crew of the *Jeff. Davis* had arrived there, the vessel having been wrecked on the bar, while trying to get into St. Augustine, Fla.

THE PIRATE SUMTER HEARD FROM.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

A letter from Key West to the Baltimore *American*, dated Aug. 20, on board the frigate *Santee*, says that on the evening of the 14th, the steamer *Powhatan* came in off Pensacola, saying that they had captured a prize to the secession steamer *Sumter*, which was trying to get into the river with a large letter-bag, containing letters to JEFF. DAVIS and others. Some of the letters stated that the *Sumter* was going to a certain post or cruising-ground, and would be there for a stated number of days. So the commander sent the *Powhatan* immediately to look for her. All was quiet at Fort Pickens when the *Santee* left.

The steamer *Louisiana* was disabled on her downward trip by an accident to her machinery. She was towed down by the *Adelaide* and towed up again, arriving here this afternoon. She brings no news from Fortress Monroe.

MORE ARRESTS OF ALLEGED TRAITORS.

JOHN C. RAHMING, a merchant of this City, was arrested on Monday night at the instance of the Secretary of State, and confined with the rebels, traitors, and other enemies of the Government, at Fort Lafayette. He is charged with having held out inducements to the Captain of the schooner called the *Arctic*, to take a trip to Nassau, N. P., and convey thence a number of cannon to Wilmington, N. C., for the use of the Secessionists. The Captain having a fear that he should be unable to run the blockade, withstood Mr. RAHMING's offer, which was of a tempting character, and the cannon, as far as is known to the contrary, are still at the Bahamas. The prisoner is a West Indian by birth, and carried on business at No. 36 South-street.

On Monday, a merchant named DANIEL CONNELL, was arrested by Detective EUSTACE for using seditious language toward the Government. He gave utterance to his treasonable sentiments while addressing a few individuals in front of the Park Barracks. Superintendent KENNEDY did not regard the evidence sufficient to warrant his detention, and he was discharged.

Mr. CHARLES BUTTERFIELD, also a merchant, was arrested by Officer LEWIS, of the Fifteenth Ward, on suspicion of holding treasonable communication with the rebels. In this case also the testimony did not sustain the allegation, and the accused was dismissed from custody.

Yesterday afternoon, Detective ROACH and Officer RILEY, of the Sixteenth Ward, found a man in the Park actively engaged in dissuading men from enlisting at the recruiting tents. His arguments against the Government were, that it was bankrupt, and that the war was unholy—a crusade against our own kindred. In one instance he deterred a man from joining the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and as he appeared to be doing much mischief with his artful tongue, the officers led him to Police Head-quarters. He is now confined there, pending an examination. He is an Englishman, of considerable intelligence, about 30 years of age, JOHN CASSIDY by name, and says that he lives in Middletown, N. J.

Yesterday, United States Marshal MURRAY arrested the editor of the Greenport (L. I.) *Republican*, in this City, and sent him immediately to Fort Lafayette. Some days ago, the Marshal received several copies of the paper from parties in Greenport, accompanied by an inquiry as to whether the United States Government ought not to arrest the editor. The copies were sent on to Washington, and soon afterward the Marshal received an order for his arrest. He was seized just as he was getting on board the cars, on his way to the Democratic State Convention.

RERORTS FROM MISSOURI.

ROLLA, Mo., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* furnishes the following:

A gentleman from Springfield, Friday evening, reports that McCULLOCH, with 5,600 Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas troops, was moving towards Arkansas. He was last heard from at the Chalybeate Springs, near Mount Vernon. His wounded were also being moved from the Springfield Hospital, and taken southward. On Thursday, the 29th ult., Gens. PRICE, PARSONS, SLACK and CHURCHILL, moved towards Bolivar with a force of some 12,000 men. When last heard from they were marching towards Jefferson City, on the road between Bolivar and Warsaw.

Only a portion of Gen. McBRIDE's Division remained in Springfield.

Thirty-eight of the Dent County Home Guards were surprised Sunday morning early at Bennett's Mills by 350 rebels, and 2 of them killed, and 8 wounded, one mortally.

The killed and wounded of the rebels filled a large wagon, but their number could not be ascertained. The Home Guards retreated. Eighteen secession prisoners, who were taken by the Guards the day before, were confined in a house near by, and the rebels mistaking them for Union men, fired on them, wounding several.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

Lieut. TUFTS, who was sent with a flag of truce from Gen. PILLOW's camp, at New-Madrid, returned last night. Col. WALLACE's terms were accepted by Gen. PILLOW, and an exchange of prisoners will take place to-morrow.

Fifteen hundred rebels are reported to be at New Madrid.

REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS OF GEN. LYON.

The remains of Gen. LYON, which were deposited on Monday evening in the car which had been prepared for them, and which was appropriately draped in black, left the depôt yesterday, by the 12¼ train for New-Haven. There was no ceremony attendant upon the departure of the train, this hour having been selected by Gov. BUCKINGHAM, in order to enable the citizens of New-Haven to pay that tribute of respect to the memory of the distinguished deceased, which all desire to do.

STATE POLITICS.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

To-morrow's Convention bids fair to be one of the strongest, in point of numbers and character of delegates, held for many years by the Democracy of New-York. There is already quite a large attendance, embracing prominent Democrats of the State, many of whom are here merely as outsiders, but evince a lively interest in the action of the Convention. There is evidently unanimity of feeling in respect to the policy to be pursued by the party, and the expression is generally in favor of a vigorous and earnest prosecution of the war against any separation of the States, and in favor of holding forth to the rebel States the offer of peace at any moment they will return to their allegiance. The resolutions will embody these propositions, united with a condemnation of the State policy of the Republican Party, and in favor of a reconstruction of the Cabinet on a basis calculated to secure public confidence in the Administration.

The threadbare annual quarrel between "Mozart" and "Tammany" excites some interest. Nearly the whole of both delegations are on hand, and are earnest in pressing their claims, although in the absence of FERNANDO WOOD, CLANCY, KENNEDY, and other bitter partisans, and the "On to Richmond" policy of GREEN, TUCKER, and JAYCOX, the fight lacks much of its ancient personality and bitterness. It is said that the Tammany delegates threaten to repudiate the Convention as an anti-war party if they are not admitted alone and declared to be regular, and unite with the Republicans next week in nominations. On the other hand there is a report that a bargain is on hand between Wood and the Republicans, by which DICKINSON and two nominees of WOOD are to be placed on the Republican ticket, and Mozart is to support it.

These, of course, are rumors started by those in the interest of the different factions. The probability is that Tammany will be admitted, and Mozart entirely rejected as irregular and opposed to the war. Many of the country delegates are against Mozart on this latter ground, while the Soft politicians regard this as a favorable time for a final settlement of the New-York quarrel, and a recognition of their old friends of Tammany. There is, however, a not insignificant force for the admission of both sets of delegates, giving the preference on the question of regularity to Tammany; but calling on her, if she is serious in her expression of patriotism, to lay aside factional quarrels, and sacrifice regularity of organization upon the alter of the country.

The John A. Green organization have cut clear from Mozart, and declare their readiness to indorse any platform and any candidates that may be nominated, professing that their greatest wish is to rebuke the Republicans by electing the ticket nominated to-morrow.

To-night's indications favor the selection of FAIRCHILD or KEARNEY, of Oneida, for Temporary Chairman, and HEMAN J. REDFIELD for Permanent President. There is not much talk of candidates yet, but the chances are that Judge COMSTOCK, Secretary JONES and Engineer RICHMOND will be re-nominated.

For Comptroller the name of JOHN J. TAYLOR, of Tioga, appears most prominent. Judge ALLEN, of Oswego; Judge PAIGE, of Schenectady; Judge SCOTT, of Saratoga, are also named. The choice for Attorney-General will be between FRANCIS KEMAN and LYMAN TREMAIN. Ex-State Prison Inspector RHODES, and CHARLES C. B. WALKER have the inside track for Inspector, but Ex-Inspector RUSSELL is also in the field.

W. W. WRIGHT will probably be nominated for Canal Commissioner. DEAN RICHMOND's head-quarters are at the Syracuse House, where the Tammany Delegates are mustered, while PETER CAGGER and Mozart are at the Voorhies House.

The principle hotels are rapidly filling up.

THE VERMONT STATE ELECTION.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

Our State election was held to-day. Party lines during the campaign have been badly broken up, so that no comparison of the vote of to-day with that of last year can with propriety be made. Hon. FREDERICK HOLBROOK, of Brattleboro, was voted for by the straight Republicans and a portion of the liberal Democrats. Hon. B. H. SMALLEY, of Swanton, was supported by the straight Democrats, and Hon. ANDREW TRACY, of Woodstock, by the Union Party.

The election has passed off very quietly, and the vote seem unusually small. We have returns of the Governor's vote from 27 towns, which embrace something more than one-fifth of the votes of last year. They give HOLBROOK, 6,597; SMALLEY, 1,050; TRACY, 841. The same towns, last year, gave FAIRBANKS, Republican, 6,595; SAXE, Douglas Democrat, 2,512; HARVEY, Breckinridge Democrat, 369. The decrease in the popular vote from that of last year has been made from the opposition to the Republican candidate.

We have reports of 47 Representatives chosen, of whom 39 are said to be Republican, 8 Union and 1 Democrat. Of the Union men, several are known to be strong Republicans.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, Del., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

At the city election held to-day the entire Union ticket was elected. VINCENT C. GILPIN was re-elected Mayor by 772 majority out of 1,300 votes.

REPORTS FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Va., Tuesday, Sept. 3.

The expedition that left here Sunday night to disperse the rebel gathering in Marion County, returned to-day. They report the outbreak as having been much magnified in importance. Before they reached Worthington, which is some distance across the country from the railroad, the seceshers had dispersed.

NATIONAL LOAN IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

The subscription was opened to the National Loan yesterday, when $135,000 were subscribed during the day.

UNION MEETING AT NEWPORT, KY.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON spoke to an immense Union meeting at Newport, Ky., yesterday. Strong Union resolutions were adopted.

MASSACHUSETTS SHARP-SHOOTERS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

Col. BERDAN is here, and has just received a dispatch from the Secretary of War, requesting him to forward his Sharp-shooters to Washington, immediately, as they are very much needed. Col. B. has telegraphed to all the Eastern Governors to forward all the sharp-shooters they have mustered into service, at once, to report to him at Major-Gen. MANSFIELD's office.

A Massachusetts company will leave, this evening, and another will be ready in a few days.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE THIRD REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

The Third New-Hampshire Regiment, Col. FELLOWS, left Concord to-day for the seat of war. It numbers 1,200, fully armed and equipped for active service.

TESTIMONIAL TO COM. STRINGHAM.

The serenade to Commodore STRINGHAM, proposed to have been given, last night, by his fellow-citizens in Brooklyn, was postponed, on account of the non-appearance of Dodworth's Band, which had been engaged for the occasion. They did not keep their engagement, probably on account of the storm. But the people were not to be thwarted in their patriotism by the elements, and two thousand or more assembled in the Park, at 10 o'clock—the hour appointed. The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements stated that, owing to the absence of the band, the serenade would be postponed until to-morrow (this) evening, when the demonstration would take place, be the weather fair or foul, band or no band. Three cheers were then given for Commodore STRINGHAM, three cheers for the troops who participated in the engagement at Hatteras Inlet, and three cheers for the "Old flag;" and then the large assemblage dispersed.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

THE ARAGO AT THIS PORT.

Important from Our Paris Correspondent.

Sympathy of Napoleon III. with the Union.

Our Ability to Borrow Money in France.

Arrival and Reception of the Queen in Dublin.

Toleration of Protestantism in France.

DESTRUCTION OF A TOWN IN ITALY.

COTTON FIRM AT THE ADVANCE.

CONSOLS 91 1-2 a 91 5-8.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool at 10 A. M. on the 24th, *via* Queenstown on the afternoon of the 25th of August, arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and will sail again at 2 P. M. for Boston, where she will be to-morrow (Wednesday) evening.

The *Arabia* has 102 passengers and £11,754 in specie.

The steamship *Arago*, Capt. LINES, from Southampton Aug. 21, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning.

The *Arago* brings 178 passengers, the usual mails, and 250 tons cargo.

Amongst her passengers we notice Hon. John B. Stockton and family, late United States Minister to Rome; Hon. Henry C. Murphy and family, late United States Minister to the Hague; A. French, Esq., late United States Consul at Aix la Chapelle; C. Henry Jones, Esq., late Attaché to United States Legation, Vienna; E. C. West Esq., Surrogate of City of New-York; Lieut. S. C. Barney and family, U. S. N., and Lieut. Oscar Hultmann, of the Swedish Army.

The steamship *Africa*, from New-York, had arrived at Liverpool Aug. 25.

The steamship *Borussia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 22d of August, at midnight.

The dates by the *Arabia* are two days later than those by the *North American* at Quebec, and three days later than those by the *Arago*.

RICHARD OSTLER, the factory philanthropist, is dead.

Queen VICTORIA was most enthusiastically received at Dublin.

Cotton seed is being regularly shipped to India from Suez.

The first election, under the new "Appropriation of Seats Bill," took place in South Lancashire on the 24th, and resulted in the return, by a majority of 837, of Mr. CHARLES TURNER, the Chairman of the Mersey Docks, and the candidate of the Conservative Party.

A letter from Turin, of the 13th ult., states that the Minister of Marine has entered into a contract with the house of W. H. WEBB & Co., of New-York, for the construction of two iron-cased frigates. The *Perseveranza*, of Milan, gives some further particulars: "The contract signed by the Naval Department with Mr. WEBB, of New-York, has just been modified, as follows: 1. A reduction of 2 per cent. has been obtained on the price first agreed on of 6,657,000 lires for each frigate. 2. Of the two systems, English and French, as represented by the *Gloire* and the *Warrior*, the preference has been given to the French system. The frigates are to be completed, at the contractors' risks, in two years and a half.

Baron DE VIDEL has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for the assault on his son, and the latter to a month's imprisonment for refusing to give evidence against his parent.

The Minister of Public Instruction has acknowledged the right of Protestants to open schools in France.

The *Independance Belge* publishes the substance of an autograph letter from the Emperor to the Pope, intimating that, if the condition of affairs be ameliorated, the present *status quo* will be maintained.

The *Patrie* says that matters look well in Lebanon.

The harvest is excellent throughout Syria.

The expenses of the French Department of War for the year 1862 will be £1,200,000 more than the present year.

The Paris Bourse has been less firm; Rentes, 68f. 50c.

The correspondent of the London *Times* gives a very gloomy account of the state of affairs at Naples.

A terrible affair had occurred at Pontelandolf. A company of Italian soldiers, upon arriving there were received by the National Guard and the people with rejoicing, but while they were partaking of the refreshments offered them, the people rushed upon them and massacred thirty-nine of them. The next day the troops surrounded the town, bombarded and destroyed it by fire. One hundred and fifty persons were burnt or bayoneted.

It is reported that Gen. TURR is about to marry the Princess WEISS BONAPARTE.

Cardinals PICCOLOMINI and SANTUCCI are dead.

Two supposed assassins had attempted to enter the house of GARIBALDI by night. They escaped, after being fired upon. One of them was wounded.

The Reactionists had made an attempt to land a force at San Deltoronte, but were repulsed.

The Hungarian Diet was formally dissolved on the 23d August, and a new one is to be called.

A resolution passed both Houses, declaring the dissolution of the Diet illegal, and protesting against the unconstitutional and arbitrary conduct of the Government.

The collection of taxes by a military force will be rigidly enforced.

A collision had taken place between the soldiers and the people, in consequence of the latter singing "national airs." Five persons were wounded

The Circassians have proclaimed a Republic.

It was reported that three engagements had taken place at Herzegovina, and that the Turks were victorious.

Omar Pasha had issued a proclamation that the Sultan would accord with all the demands of the Montenegrins.

An European Conference is to be held at Constantinople, on the subject of the Principalities.

The Cortez has confirmed the authorization of the Government for opening the ports for the importation of grain.

Holland has officially recognized the Kingdom of Italy.

It is announced that the Government of Prussia will soon recognize the Italian Government.

Private letters from Hamburg convey to us the intelligence that the King of Denmark, vexed and irritated by Prussian rancor, has resolved to set aside the provisions of the treaty of London, and proposes to make the King of Sweden his heir, in lieu of the Prince of Glacksbourg.

The Augsburg *Gazette* says, that the Diet has ordered 520 rifled cannon for the Federal fortresses, and also voted 5,451,977f. for the armament of these fortresses.

The Russians have sustained another defeat from the Circassians.

The Bombay mail of July 27 had reached Malta.

The cholera was ravaging the famine districts.

The harvest prospects were cheerful.

The famine expenditure was expected to cease in October.

The French had claimed protection over Madagascar.

The dates from Calcutta are to July 29.

The prospects of the Indigo crops were bad. Incessant rain prevailed.

The money market was stringent. Imports were weaker, and prices lower in some cases.

The journals report that five cities of Tartary have been made over to the Russians by the Emperor of China.

A new insurrection had broken out near Peking.

Shanghai dates to July 4, say that the relations between the European and Japanese Governments are likely to be disturbed. Foreign merchants were being robbed in open day, and it was believed that the Japanese Government sanctioned the proceedings.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Friendship of Napoleon III. for the American Union—High Standing of Our Credit with French Capitalists—The Entire War Loan Wanted.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1861.

In my last letter I referred to the fear that was manifested here that England, on account of the laxity of the blockade of the revolted ports, would seek some means of breaking it, and said that she would probably drag France with her. Subsequent information of a perfectly reliable nature demands a material modification of this statement. It is now certain that whatever England may do, France will not interfere in any way that will aid the rebels, and it is even probable that France will force England to act justly toward us, rather than that England will influence France in a contrary course. The Emperor's sympathies are entirely with the North; he believes that the rebellion is unjustifiable, and ought to be put down with energy, and by all means known to honorable warfare; he is in favor of the maintenance intact of the American Union, and will in no case interfere either to break a blockade or to recognize the seceders, until the North shall have done the same. For these sentiments the whole loyal people of America are placed under a debt of gratitude to **Louis Napoleon** which they should never forget. If the Emperor is no longer a Republican, he is still as much a Democrat as the day he wrote *Les Idées Napoléoniennes*; he believes in liberty and progress in the exact measure in which they can be applied, and he neither envies the unexampled success of these principles in America, nor would he help by word or deed to break up the great experiment. And especially would he not lend a hand to a party fighting in the armor of the Middle Ages, and from the last corner of despotism in the civilized world.

But the Emperor would gladly see the conflict brought rapidly to a close; he would like to see a more energetic prosecution of the war. Notwithstanding the suffering to which his people are subject, on account of the war, he will put up with it all, in the interest of right and justice, but he would like to see commerce with his people resumed again as soon as possible. The silk trade is suffering most now. Later on, it will be cotton. France will lose millions the present year, but if one of the cotton ports can be opened by January, if there be a partial resumption of trade by that time, no murmur will be heard from France. Neither the war in the Crimea nor that in Italy deranged so seriously the commerce of the Empire as the present civil war in America, and the friendly attitude of the Emperor and the immense majority of his people, therefore, entitles them the more to the lasting gratitude of the American people.

There is much surprise expressed about the new tax of 40 per cent. on silk. Occurring thus in the same chapter with the augmentation on liquors, it is supposed that the new measure is meant as a prohibition, and that the Government of the United States desires to curtail the use of silks as well as of strong drinks among its people; for it does not require much knowledge of the practical operation of the laws of commerce to know that, as a revenue measure, 25 per cent. on silk will produce more to the Government than 40 per cent. At least, so say the political economists here.

In England, the aristocracy and the snobocracy—the governing classes and the moneyed classes—are against us, while the people are for us. For the aristocracy, successful republicanism is a standing menace and reproach to their nobiliary system, while the snobocracy are furious at seeing their trade diminished even for a year. "What business have those d—d Yankees going to war, and breaking up the trade of the world in that kind of style!" was the exclamation I heard the other day from a purse-proud Englishman of the Manchester family—which meant, literally rendered, "What right have those scoundrels to stop the flow of their dollars into my pocket!" And this speech is the text of the whole class to which he belongs. It is in fact the key which unlocks for the world the whole height, depth and breadth of their policy. Fortunately, the balance of power is growing every day more and more firm in the hands of the people in England, and the people are to a man with the cause of liberty and justice, against despotism and oppression.

I have a word to say about the American Loan, which will interest you. The persistent and apparently concerted manner in which the English papers have endeavored to discourage their people from investing their money in the loan has not escaped the attention of the French, nor failed to excite their surprise, and a few days ago a leading French banker asked an American diplomat the explanation of this singular course of the London journals. The matter was explained as well as the interrogated party knew how, and then the banker said that the subject of the loan had been discussed among the leading bankers of Paris, and if the American Government desired it, as much of the loan as they wished would be taken in Paris, even to the whole sum of five hundred millions. He said that, even if there was a separation between the North and South, there would still remain at the North a nation of twenty millions of the most productive people in the world, and he considered a loan at seven per cent., given out by such a people, the most brilliant operation that had been offered to the financial world for a long time.

There is not much new in the way of journalism. **M. Dupont White** has published in the *Presse* a review of **M. Cochin's** book on the Abolition of Slavery, which is one of the severest scathings of the Southern rebellion, and of the institution of Slavery, which has yet appeared. I recommend **M. Dupont White's** article to your attention. The very Mexican proclamation of Gen. **Pillow** has been much commented on as an evidence that the Americans are so many noisy Don Quixottes, with whom a sergeant and four men are a grand army, and who take whole States with a *pronunciamiento*. But the French forget that war is a business with them, and is pursued as a profession, so that whole armies may be moved about as noiselessly as figures on a chessboard, and with the same regularity; while for the Americans it is a new thing, and they must have time to get into their fighting harness.

Since the inglorious failure of the London *Chronicle*, as an organ of the French Government in England, a plan has been matured for printing a French paper there to subserve the same purpose.

Malakoff.

The American Correspondence of the London Times.

Another Letter from Mr. William Russell.

WASHINGTON AFTER THE BATTLE—IMPROVED ASPECT OF AFFAIRS UNDER GEN. M'CLELLAN—THE PRESIDENTIAL DINNER TO PRINCE NAPOLEON—SOLECISMS, ETC., ETC.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 5, 1861.

"Let us only hold on to October and we are safe." That, or something like it, was said to me over and over again in the South, by men who play no inconsiderable part in the mystery drama of the Confederates. And when I asked one of these gentlemen, more than two months ago, what chance there was of the North giving the South all that time, I was answered almost in these words: "We are bound to go to the assistance of Virginia. The whole of the Northern frontier abounds in good positions, which can be fed by the rail from the South. The Abolitionists will come and give us battle. We are certain to whip them if they attack us, and the North will then learn it can't at once overrun us as it fancied. The leaders will pause. There will be a reaction up there. We will work all the harder and all the better for our victory, drilling our men and consolidating our resources. The Northern cities will become discontented. Foreign nations will ask when the cotton ports are to be open. The North will have no reply. We shall be better able to fight in November than we shall be to fight in June. Every week's delay will add to the complications and weakness of the North, and the end of the year will find them further from their aim than ever—divisions in their councils, even disturbances in their populations, while we, inspired by the approach of success, will exhibit increasing energy and unanimity." A part of the programme has been already accomplished, but it does not follow that the remainder of the prophecy will be fulfilled with as much nicety. So far the result of the action of the 21st has been the prolongation of the war in America. The effect it may have had abroad will be known in a few days more. It is plain now that the Confederates were not only really unable to pursue their advantage, but that they were not at first aware of its extent. They suffer from deficient transport, and are better prepared for defence than for attack. Their army was almost as much "sacred," to use an English word in an American way, as the Nationalists, if the reports are to be believed of confusion, wavering, and retreat in their ranks—and of the passionate exertions of the officers, as well as of their losses. In fact, the Confederates stand before the world stripped of a good deal of the strength of which they boasted in actual numbers; and it is a poor cover to their weakness to put forward the assertion that only a small portion of their force was engaged, when it is notorious that they had sent to all quarters for reinforcements, and, above all, when it is considered that, by using all the men at their disposal, they could have forced the mass of the Nationalist Army to surrender prisoners of war, and have occupied the Capital. Their operations up to this time indicate hesitation and want of vigor; but it is just possible they may be preparing to strike some great blow. It is given out that Gen. **Beauregard** has gone for a short time to Charleston. Gen. **Johnston** has not shown in any force in front of his old positions about Harper's Ferry, nor has he threatened the Nationalists under Gen. **Banks**, who are covering the passage of the river from the Maryland side. Before Hampton and Fortress Monroe there is an equal absence of offensive demonstrations. The secession cavalry and pickets occupy the Alexandria road, and the communications leading by Vienna and Fairfax Courthouse, towards Manassas, at a considerable distance from the outposts and lines of the Nationalists, and there is less of that wild, guerilla sort of work between the two Armies than was formerly the case, but the attitude of the Confederates is not that of a very confident or aggressive force. One does not hear either of the vigorous advices to drive the enemy from the sacred soil of Virginia, which were so rife, nor of the hot menaces to take Washington, nor even of the earnest promises to liberate Maryland and other afflicted portions of the slaveholding sisterhood. There may be policy in this, and, notwithstanding the growling opposition of one or two papers in the South to the men and measures of the war, the influence of Mr. **Jefferson Davis** is quite sufficient to induce the Press to keep its peace, or adopt any tone he may suggest in furtherance of the common cause. They can organize a transport corps in time. There are plenty of excellent mules in the South if the planters can in their patriotism submit to ruin and send them from the fields. Horses in abundance can no doubt be procured from the Southwest and smuggled out of Kentucky. Twenty-five brass fieldpieces, one rifled gun throwing 30-pound shot and shell from a small bore, and perhaps several other guns not enumerated, captured at Manassas, will go some way to make up for the want of field artillery, under which the Confederates were laboring, and the quantity of ammunition of all sorts which fell into their hands must strengthen them in their weakest point. The thousands of muskets left on the field will be no indifferent acquisition, and they have been already applied to arm men who were not well provided previously with small arms, while whole regiments are made happy by the blankets, overcoats, canteens, knapsacks, and accoutrements of all kinds distributed among them, to the great relief of the Confederate Treasury. Meanwhile the Army of the United States is undergoing a complete reorganization in the face of the enemy. The old Army of volunteers and three months' men may be looked upon as annihilated, or at all events dissolved. It would be curious to ascertain how many of them will reënlist, even under different officers. The affair at Manassas not only destroyed **McDowell's** Army, but it gave a heavy blow and great discouragement to the very spirit of the American system, by which men were placed in positions they had no fitness for, and large masses of armed men were assembled whom it were delusion to consider as an Army. Mr. **Davis** saw the mischief long ago, and by special act of Congress of the Confederate States at Montgomery he seized the power of appointing officers. It may seem strange that the soldiery should not feel proper respect for the men they had selected to command them, but the fact is that such a mode of selection, particularly in the lower grades, was injurious to all real discipline. If an officer insisted on obeying the rules and regulations of the Army he was regarded by his nominators as an ungrateful fellow, who was using the power they had given him to vex and harass them, and he, too often, in spirit of retaliation and in ignorance of the proper means of enforcing a respect to which, personally, perhaps, he had little claims, resorted to gross language, abuse, and harsh treatment, and incurred the positive contempt and hatred of men who took little care to conceal their feelings. It is hard to teach Americans discipline. Their regular Army has been for the most part composed of Germans and Irish. The people are averse to obedience on principle; and even children, as I have observed particularly in the North, are less manageable—"biddable," as mothers say, than in the old-fashioned country, where the fifth commandment is held in respect. Master Pickle and Miss Pert are fond enough of saying "I won't" all over the world, but the breed is unusually large in America, and disobedience seems to pass current for independence. And, as the child is the father of the man, so Sovereign Smith on principle rebels against obeying the order of Sovereign Brown; kicks in his inner man, recalcitrates morally and even physically, and only succeeds by the pressure of a self-applied duresse. "Sergeant, will you come and look at this man's pass," called out a sentry at the Long Bridge the other day; "do you think I'm going to shout myself hoarse for you?" And when the sergeant did arrive, the sentry, who had been sitting down when I came up, used bad language, and threatened to report him! Yesterday evening, as I was riding through Georgetown, I saw an officer "fall in" his men, to go on some patrol or relief. They were drawn up by the side of the street. "What have you got in that bottle?" said the officer to one of his men. "Whisky." "Let's have a drain," quoth the affable subaltern. "Don't take it all, then," responded the proprietor, producing from his haversack the black bottle, which had been detected by the eagle eye of his superior. The officer held it up to the light, gauged the contents, smelt the mouth, and then took a long pull, which was followed by a sounding smack of the lips, and a "fust-rate" of great intensity. The bottle was restored, and then "Shoulder arms—by the right—wheel—quick march," and away went bottle, officer, and men. It would be very unfair to assert that such officers are common, and such practices usual; but that there is on questions of discipline an extraordinary deviation in principle, sentiment, and practice in the American people from those of any other military people requires no proof when we see Col. **Richardson**, in an official document respecting the conduct of his troops at Manassas, accusing his senior officer, Col. **Miles**, who was in command of a brigade, of being drunk and incapable on the field, and Col. **Miles** in reply publishing a statement, which appears in all the newspapers, in which he says he was not drunk, and prays God to forgive his accuser. They will be taught by experience, and the sweet uses of adversity—bitter to them—will force them to bend to discipline in order that they may conquer; and if they desire to carry on the campaign, and escape the Caudine Forks, they must stoop, as people free, intelligent, and brave as they are have done, to the thrall of order and obedience. That much can be done by the judicious exercise of authority in enforcing military rules and regulations among them, as among the rest of mankind, is conclusively shown by the great changes and improvements effected in the Army at Washington, and, above all, in the city itself, by young Gen. **McClellan**, who bids fair to be the next President, if his success is at all commensurate with the enormous praise and flattery which, much against his will, are forced down his throat. Before his nomination the streets of the Capital presented a spectacle the like of which was probably never seen in any civilized city. A routed, demoralized Army, with just sufficient equipment to enable them to be a terror to civilians, and to inflict death and wounds in their drunken quarrels, crowded the thoroughfares, formidable only to those whom they were intended to protect. The hotels and bars were filled with officers whose regiments were in a state of complete disorganization. The small tradespeople trembled for their little stores. Suddenly out comes an order, which I give entire, lest it might be said the words I have used exaggerate the condition of affairs at the period in question:

Head-quarters, Division of the Potomac,
Washington, July 30.

General Orders, No. 2.—The General commanding the Division has, with much regret, observed that large numbers of officers and men stationed in the vicinity of Washington are in the habit of frequenting the streets and hotels of the city.

This practice is eminently prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and must at once be discontinued.

The time and services of all persons connected with this division should be devoted to their appropriate duties with their respective commands. It is therefore directed that hereafter no officer or soldier be allowed to absent himself from his camp and visit Washington, except for the performance of some public duty, or for the transaction of important private business, for which purposes written permits will be given by the commander of brigades. The permit will state the object of the visit.

Brigade commanders will be held responsible for the strict execution of this order.

Col. **Andrew Porter**, Sixteenth United States Infantry, is detailed for temporary duty as Provost-Marshal in Washington, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Col. **Porter** will report in person at these head-quarters for instructions.

By command of Major-General **McClellan**.

S. WILLIAMS, Assist. Adjut.-Gen.

Col. **Porter**, an active officer of the regular Army, and a man of great determination and vigor, at once organized his patrols, and, though the guard-houses may be full, the streets are empty. He set to work with such speed that Washington, which went to bed in very poor spirits one night, found that the evil had vanished in twenty-four hours, and that next night she could sleep in peace. That the steps taken were vigorous, and that they were requisite, will appear from another order, issued in support of the former:

Head-quarters City Guard, Provost-Marshal's Office Washington, Aug. 2.

General Orders, No. 1—The following regulations for the Provost Guard of this city, are published for the guidance of officers commanding guards and patrols, and for the information of all concerned:

In pursuance to instructions from Major-Gen. **McClellan**, it is directed that all officers frequenting the streets or hotels of the city without written permits to be absent from their regiments or stations, setting forth the object of the visit, approved by their brigade commanders, shall be arrested and sent to their regiments or stations by any officer commanding a patrol who may observe them.

Any soldier found absent from his company without a written permit from the commander of his brigade, and all soldiers found in the streets, hotels or other places in the city after 9 o'clock P. M., shall be arrested and confined for trial and punishment. All prisoners will be taken to the central guard-house of the city, where they will be turned over to the officer commanding the guard at that station, who shall detain them in custody until otherwise ordered.

It shall be the constant purpose of all officers commanding guards or patrols to keep the city under vigilant observation, day and night, to the end that the public peace may not be in any way disturbed, nor the citizens molested in their persons or property by any person in the service of the United States.

Reports containing the time and places of all arrests, with the names of persons arrested, together with such other information as may be deemed important to the public service, will be made and handed in to this office at 9 o'clock A. M. daily.

A. PORTER, Colonel 16th Infantry,
United States Army, Provost-Marshal.

The citizen soldiery were astonished and were indignant, but they were nevertheless arrested and "blackholed," and I confess it gave me infinite satisfaction to observe the very salutary results of the process. The Sanitary Commission, with considerable boldness, publish certain recommendations for the improvement of the discipline of the Army, which is indeed in need of change for the better. They ascribe the difficulties which they meet in carrying out reforms to lack of discipline, which thus injures the health of the Army. Gen. **Lana**, who commands the Spanish troops in Cuba, has been over here on a tour, and he expressed to me his profound astonishment at the state of things visible in the camps on the other side of the Potomac. He was here, however, at a bad time—just after the flight from Manassas. His criticisms, however, on lazy sentries, on slovenly and ill-equipped troops, on dirty arms and accoutrements, were just. Above all, he was amazed that in an Army of recruits there was no drill or exercise to be seen. Company drill is not much attended to; the battalion drill is of the most elementary character; and, indeed, with the exception of the skirmishing at Cairo, I have never seen anything but ordinary advance in line, or marching past at slow time, or at the double in columns of companies or of subdivisions, and such common movements. This generally results from the ignorance of the officers as much as from the incompetency of the rank and file. Gen. **McClellan** is talking about brigade drills and field days, and there is some nonsense attributed to him about drilling by trumpet, which means, I presume, that he is about to have more attention paid to bugle notes in giving orders than is at present the case. The new levies, as far as I can judge, are not equal to the departed three-months' men, and the camps are certainly not as well filled. There are about 24 battalions of infantry of all sorts, and eight squadrons of cavalry in the Capital, and around it on the left bank of the Potomac, up to the chain bridge. There are some 30 battalions across the river and some 700 sabres, the whole force being probably under 45,000 men, not including **Banks'** column at Harper's Ferry, or the commands of Gen. **Butler** and of Gen. **Dix**, at Baltimore. Of the 49 guns which **McDowell's** Army took into the field, 25 remain in the hands of the enemy, and there is some deficiency in artillery, which Government is doing its best to supply. Gen. **McDowell**, I am glad to say, remains in command of the troops at Arlington, although serious accusations have been made against him in the papers, most, if not all, of which were quite unfounded. What could he do with the materials he had, except, as the President said, "drive the locomotive as he found it?" Granted bravery, heroism, devotion, and all that kind of thing, what could be expected of a regiment thus described in a New-York paper?

"In one of our regiments, while the Colonel was on trial for drunkenness, the Major lay drunk in his tent, and the Lieutenant-Colonel was so intoxicated at evening drill that he had to stagger up to the Adjutant, and request him to give the orders."

The President is now invested with most extraordinary powers, such as were never heard of before, except under a virtual despotism, because by a recent bill he is enabled to dismiss officers at pleasure, without giving a Court of Inquiry. But the evil was enormous. Everywhere is the same story. At Newport the troops have been in a state of mutiny; officers have shot soldiers in self-defence. Demoralization prevailed largely in **Butler's** force, and the men had burned down part of the pretty village of Hampton. The day before yesterday a soldier shot a comrade in the street, close to the spot where I was standing—one of many similar cases. The officers may not be responsible for all this, but they are to be blamed for a good deal of the disorder. As a treat for Prince **Napoleon**, who is passing his time here very quietly, the Washington papers propose that he should be invited to review the Army by Gen. **McClellan**, but I do not think he will be asked to do anything of the kind. A few months hence the suggestion would be less distasteful. *Apropos* of the Prince, it may be worth mentioning, that when the President entertained him the other evening at the White House, the band treated him no less than twice to the "Marseillaise." Lord **Lyons**, M. **Mercier**, and all the Ministers were present, but, owing to some unexplained reason, the Chevalier **Bertinatti**, Minister of the King of Italy, was not invited, which is all the more curious on account of the Prince's connection with the House of Savoy. On Sunday, the French Minister, M. **Mercier**, gave a dinner at his house, where the Prince is residing, to the Cabinet Ministers, at which Lord **Lyons** and the foreign representatives were present, as well as Mr. **Sumner** and other distinguished persons. The vapid air of the Capital is scarcely ruffled by the Prince's presence. As a proof of the grand fibs which are manufactured here, and of the way in which they succeed, it may be mentioned that Gen. **Scott** was deceived by the statement that Confederate troops had desecrated Mount Vernon so far that he issued an order, not remarkable for excellence of composition, though full of feeling, calling on the United States troops to respect the place in case they should be called on to occupy the grounds. The Confederates were never there at all, and Lady **Georgina Fane** and a lady who is traveling with her had no difficulty in going and returning recently under the escort of a British subject. The tendency, or rather the habit of saying the thing which is not, and of putting out of all proportion to the truth the thing that is, has been so developed by the war that one of the most respectable journals in the city gravely and seriously lectures the whole nation on its indifference to truth and its inveterate love of exaggeration in language which would be resented with acrimony if it were used by a stranger. Criticism is always resented by the criticised unless it be all sugar and treacle, and of all people the most difficult to please are those who are vain, irritable, unfortunate, and conceited. The voices which come from the other side of the Atlantic cannot be agreeable to a race above all things emulous of military prestige. "*Optat ephippia bos.*" He will get them and have to pay for them presently, but in what will President **McClellan** differ from Napoleon III. except in tenure of office? The United States Army and Navy will be made worthy of the young Republic, and in their hearts men rejoice at the prospects of a "strong Government," which must come, though they cannot see how, out of the present conflict. I am not quite certain that the silence which has obtained in reference to the conflict will not soon be resented as an impertinence and an insulting affectation of indifference to that which Americans regard as the greatest contest the world has ever seen. No one can be honestly indifferent to the results, for they must affect Europe, just as any great disturbance in any State must produce an impression on the rest of the world. It is useless to say that we are not jealous of the grandeur and glory of the United States, for the national vanity would regard the thing as impossible. It is, indeed, impossible to regard with indifference the fight which has such enormous interests and great principles involved in the issue, but it is unfortunate for the United States that it has by turns affronted nearly every Government in Europe, and left to itself only the natural sympathies of the peoples for those who appear before them as the friends of liberty. There is one thing to be said about civil wars—they do not last long. It is probable that the "exceptionalism," if one may use the word, on which the Americans rather pride themselves, will not prevail in the case of the struggle between North and South. Each of the contending parties, however, believes it is sure to win. The voices from the South are, to be sure, rather deadened, and those of the North are swollen and blown out through penny trumpets and brass whistles, but there is still reason to think that both are bent on "having it out." And, indeed, the North must do so, even if separation comes, for there would not and could not be an honorable peace, if it allowed an unavenged defeat in a contest wherein the victors had announced beforehand that their opponents were destitute of courage and manhood. It would not be possible for the North to live on terms of decent amity with the South, if the leaders on both sides were to agree to a peace to-morrow. The violence and triumphant jubilation of the conquerors would render it a mere armistice of short duration. Those who can see the reconstruction of the great Republic in the warring elements of this great convulsion must believe in some new atomic theory, and in some novel chemistry of political affinities.

As I passed the State Department the other day, I observed on the ground great columns of marble in wooden coffin-like cases lying by the road-side; near the White House there was similar food for ruins. Above the unfinished dome of the Capitol rises a great machinery of scaffoldage and leverage, motionless and lifeless, and around the very building in which Senator and Representative keep high debate, lie the vast fragments which at some future day are meant to supplement arch and dome—the ideas of a conception not yet brought into being. There are, then, two sorts of ruins—those of the thing which has been, and those of the thing which is not yet, and may never be at all. It was strange to see that all the effect of the work of years could be produced by the materials of work unaccomplished. The public buildings of Washington are surrounded before they are completed by the evidences of what they must be when they shall have been destroyed. Before the Republic has finished its temples, the worship of the deities to whom they are erected is assailed by terrible heresies. The Capitol can never see within its dome the Senators and Deputies of the Union, of which it seems no inapt type in its aspiring incompleteness. Can any even of the Powers most menaced and affronted by the Republic rejoice in its researches among the fragments? Certainly England has not by word or deed within her borders exhibited a trace of the passions attributed to her by many bitter enemies.

The reports industriously circulated in some American journals that Great Britain has demanded, or solicited, the establishment of a free port for the exit of cotton, are untrue. There is no foundation whatever for such statements, which are prepared by the same people who originate the stories of Admiral **Milne's** dispatches and views in reference to the blockade. The indifference to foreign politics which has marked the proceedings of the Congress, has been a suitable commentary on the mode in which American affairs have been treated in Europe. Mr. **Sumner** was severely rebuked for alluding to the probable effects of the increase of the Morrill Tariff on the sentiments of France and England; as if the Senate regarded such an allusion as a confession of weakness, or an indecent introduction of an unsuitable element of consideration. The bill confiscating the property of rebels passed, after a division of 60 to 48, notwithstanding the energetic and argumentative opposition to Mr. **Breckinridge** and others; and I send elsewhere some reflections on the mode in which it will be carried into effect. Congress adjourns to-morrow till the 5th of December, unless summoned by the President at an earlier day. Members of Congress are the first to touch the nice new paper money. On receiving their salaries they were presented with $50 in gold and with $250 in the Treasury Notes as payment for the month. They did not like it. The brokers charge 5 per cent. discount, although the Government pays 6 per cent. interest on the two-year notes, so that there is a loss to the original holder of 8¼ per cent. per annum if he submits to the discount. These, however, are very trifling matters in consideration of that which is to come. There is a rumor of an attack on Cairo. It can only succeed in consequence of incapacity and cowardice on the part of the defenders.

AMERICAN TOPICS ABROAD.

Further Views of the London Press.

FINANCIAL QUESTIONS—THE WAR TO END FOR WANT OF MEANS.

From the London Times, Aug. 19.

The armies of **Xerxes** and the wealth of **Solomon** would hardly sustain a comparison with the hosts of men and mountains of money which—at any rate, upon paper—are placed at the command of President **Lincoln** for the suppression of the Southern Confederacy. We may venture, perhaps, to pass without too rigorous a scrutiny the bold, though somewhat gasconading, vote by which the intelligence of the defeat at Manassas was received in Congress. The millions so precipitately offered represented, probably, the patriotic resolution of the North to spend its last dollar in the preservation of the Union; but, without pressing these loose figures to their literal import, we are really astounded at the conclusions which are forced upon us by recent reports. It used to be thought that this country has attained an unhappy, but unapproachable, eminence in national indebtedness. Half our entire expenditure in ordinary years goes still to pay the interest of borrowed money, and when we were told to look at America, and observe how under Democratic institutions a country as populous as our own could be governed at a quarter of the expense, we could not but feel the force of the contrast. We knew, indeed, that America had all her temptations to come, and it was occasionally remarked in these columns that the tendency to extravagance on the other side of the Atlantic was rapidly increasing, but the comparison still remained a striking one. Now, however, a critical test has been applied. America is involved in war, and the rate at which she is raising men and money will, if carefully examined, appear almost too extraordinary for belief.

The exact position of American finances must be to a great extent a matter of estimate even in the country itself; but it has been calculated, on good authority, that the actual expenditure of the National Government at the present moment is at the rate of about £75,000,000 per annum. This, it is true, is less by £9,000,000 than the amount of our own expenditure—£84,000,000—in the heaviest year of the Crimean war; but one-third of that charge was absorbed in providing for the interest of the National Debt, and the whole sum only showed an excess of some £35,000,000 over our ordinary peace expenditure. In 1853 we spent £51,000,000; in 1854, £60,000,000; and it was not until we found ourselves in the very agony of the struggle that we added some 60 per cent. to our usual outlay. We may say, in short, that the war cost us for the twelve months when it was most expensive, about £60,000,000 of money, whereas the civil war is costing the Americans at its very outset at least twice that sum. An expenditure of £75,000,000 represents an excess of about £60,000,000 on the ordinary outlay of the Federal Government, and this is incurred when the first campaign has just been opened, and before the real proportions of the war can be supposed to be developed. This, however, though a most ominous fact, constitutes by no means the most striking feature of the case before us.

When we, in this country, were spending these tens of millions upon the war in hand, we were also taxing ourselves in proportion. We met an outlay of £84,000,000 by taxes to the amount of £63,000,000 net, actually paid into the Exchequer after the costs of collection had been deducted. In the following year we provided no less than £68,000,000, to meet an aggregate charge of £78,000,000, so that in the two years together we added only some £30,000,000 to the National Debt. In fact, the whole war, sanguinary and exhausting as it proved, only augmented the Public Debt by the sum of £32,723,000. Let us now contrast these statistics with the accounts received from America. The ordinary Federal revenue amounts to about £16,000,000, so that the extraordinary charge of the war, to be met either by taxation or loan, is, as we have said, about £60,000,000. But how do the Americans propose to raise this? What proportion will they borrow, and what proportion will they levy by taxation? As far as we can collect from the figures transmitted, they design to borrow the whole. They have voted fresh taxes, undoubtedly; but these taxes, we imagine, will do little more than provide for the mere interest of the debts contracted, or, as it is phrased, serve as "a basis for loans." We arrive at this conclusion partly by arithmetical calculation, and partly from intimations conveyed by the American journals. We are told distinctly that, though Congress was ready to authorize any amount of loans, it hesitated when asked for supplies on which to base them; and we observe that, though the best affected of the New-York bankers did at first suggest that provision should be made for meeting part of the principal, they presently admitted that this arrangement might be dispensed with. *Moreover, it seems pretty evident that the produce of the new taxes will not suffice for much more than the liquidation of the enormous interest, which, as we shall presently remark, will be incessantly accruing.* Until we get the estimates of the Government placed before us we can do little more than approximate to the truth by conjecture and computation; but, if the National revenue were to be doubled by the proceeds of fresh taxation, the increase of income would be almost all absorbed in paying the interest of the debt which will probably be contracted by this time twelvemonth. In other words, the Americans are now creating a National Debt at the rate of £60,000,000 a year.

We entreat the reader to observe for a moment what this implies. Such a course throws all our borrowing into the shade. In all the nine years of the American war, from 1774 to 1783, we only borrowed £104,000,000. In the twenty-two years of the great Revolutionary War we averaged less than £30,000,000 a year, and in the tremendous year 1813–14 the loan was but £36,000,000. But this is only half the battle. The burden of a loan depends not so much on the amount of principal as on the rate of interest. We borrowed our money even in 1813 at a little above 4½ ℔ cent., and in 1856 at a little above 3 ℔ cent. The Americans, however, began by an offer of 7 ℔ cent. and are at this moment compelled to pay ten or twelve per cent. We find, therefore, while £60,000,000 annually would be added to their national debt, £6,000,000 annually would be added to the charge of that debt, so that four years and three-quarters of their present expenditure would saddle them with a burden equal to that which we have incurred in a century and a half. Mr. **Gladstone** has to provide some £28,000,000 to satisfy the public creditors of Great Britain. In the year 1866, if the American War should be protracted so long, Mr. **Chase's** successor will have to provide rather more than that sum for the creditors of the Union.

It is obvious to remark that the war may not be carried on so long, or continued at so heavy a cost; and, indeed, the exorbitant propositions of Congress were probably based upon the assumption that the way to make short work was to go to work unsparingly at first. But the history of the campaign up to the present point contains little to suggest a speedy termination of the struggle. The Southerners are not likely to succumb, nor the Northerners to retire. Neither is it at all in accordance with experience in these matters that the cost of a war should be diminished as it goes on. The scale of operations, indeed, as far as resolutions go, has been actually extended. The last mail tells us that the Volunteer bills passed by Congress empower the President to call 1,000,000 men into the field, and it was supposed that half those numbers would be actually raised. **Napoleon** had not a larger army when he crossed the Niemen with the most prodigious host ever seen in modern days. We can detect no sign, therefore, of any curtailment in the dimensions of this extraordinary war, though we may well doubt whether the Americans will find themselves able to borrow quite so fast as they desire. *They have evidently the will to rival the most reckless of States in this ruinous race, but they may not have the power. Their credit is already but indifferent, and the terms of the market are sure to become less and less favorable as loan follows loan.* This, however, is the only difficulty likely to operate as a check to their career. The desire for a compromise, already discernible in the classes on whom the expenses of the war will fall, would be ineffective in comparison with the passions of the multitude exempted from taxation. We see, in short, Democracy in a crisis which brings all its various pretensions to trial. Its institutions are certainly not calculated to make men pacific, or this unnatural war would never have been adopted and prosecuted as it has been. As certainly have they no tendency to promote public economy, for the expenditure of the Americans is beyond all example. We shall now be able to note their operation on popular opinion, and observe how taxes are regulated and obligations incurred in a great national struggle. The commencement, however, says little for a system which has been so loudly extolled as superior to all others.

GENERAL ASPECTS OF THE WAR.

From the London Examiner.

The Nationalists will soon have occasion to remember her **Franklin's** advice, not to pay too much for their whistle. The whistle with which they hope to whistle back the Secessionists to the Union is, indeed, a very expensive toy. It is to cost a tax upon carriages ranging from one dollar to fifty, a tax upon watches, a duty on spirituous and fermented liquors, an income-tax of three or five per cent.; and, besides these imposts, there are to be loans of large amount to lay the foundation of a goodly debt like our own, and an augmentation of the protective tariff, already high almost to prohibition. The war is thus to be extensively and vigorously waged with industry, trade and commerce. The operations meditated against the enemy in the field seem to us mild and moderate compared with the operations proposed against the substance of the Federalists at home. They are to be attacked with all arms of taxation, and customs duties destructive to commerce. Some forty years ago, **Sidney Smith** warned brother Jonathan of the price he must pay for war and glory, and after reciting the various shapes of taxation to which he must be subjected, he closes the catalogue with the taxed spoon out of which he takes his last drop of taxed medicine. The taxed watch is a better idea than the taxed spoon, as every time the Nationalist has occasion to look to the time he will be reminded of the war charge on the knowledge of the hour, and by association of ideas all the other imposts to which he is liable will crowd in upon the unhappy man. If the object indeed were to sicken the people as soon as possible of war, the means to the end could hardly be better chosen. A financial Bull Run is in prospect. The Nationalists are, however, far from one mind about the sinews of the war. The West, which was most eager for coming to extremities with the South, is by no means equally disposed to meet the charges. It was all for the whistle, but it is very averse to paying for it. Highly desirable it is that Nationalists should distinctly explain what it is that they are ready to do, what sacrifices they are prepared to make, in order to restore the Union. It is easy to bluster of bleeding and dying, or, like Mr. **Johnson**, of Tennessee, to propose, in the event of defeat, "to take the flag of freedom, and place it on the summit of the loftiest and most majestic mountain, to mark the spot where the Goddess of Liberty lingered and wept for the last time before she took leave of a people once happy, free, and prosperous." It is easy for this grandiloquent orator to talk of washing out the sullied flag of Bull Run with a nation's blood. What is wanted is the conversion of all these grand vaunts and promises of sacrifice into hard dollars and cents. *Let the Federalist who vows to devote his last drop of blood to the Union explain how much, not of blood, but of the circulating medium, he is ready to lay down for the cause.* To how many hard dollars will the last drop of blood be equivalent? If we could but get this view of devotion in the decisive shape of money, some notion might be formed of what was likely to be done in the field where capital is not less commanding than in commerce. Of one thing the Federalists may be certain, that they will have to depend on themselves altogether for ways and means. During the war with France we had a set of gentlemen called Life and Property Men, who talked as big as any Nationalist of the sacrifice of blood and treasure they would make to bring the war to a successful termination, but they kept their own lives quite safe, increased their fortunes by contracts and loans, and only assisted in saddling posterity with eight hundred millions of debt. Now this last sort of thing the patriots of the North cannot so easily do, because, either fortunately or unfortunately, it is hard to say which, American credit is not very good, and whatever money is raised by loan must be within the four corners of the Northern States. *In Europe faith in the engagements of American States is weak, and especially in such as may be made under the pressure of a great exigency.* Repudiation is a word of terrible import as regards American money affairs. We wonder, indeed, that the States North and South have not felt the policy of diminishing distrust by assuming a virtue if they had it not, and making a show of fidelity to engagements even in circumstances that might possibly warrant a departure from them. It might have been worth while to pay interest to enemies without asking questions, in order to induce a belief that Americans were turning over a new leaf, and respecting the debtor side of their great ledger. If from no higher motive than the calculation of giving a sprat to catch a herring, a little sacrifice like this would have been politic. But the very opposite course has been pursued, and the most searching interrogatories put to guard against payments to hostile hands. The effect is a common damage to the American name for credit. *The world does not distinguish between North and South, nor take peculiar circumstances into account, but comes to the conclusion that Americans are ever ready to seize any pretext for not paying their debts, and that as the toper in the old song found in everything a fair reason to fill his glass again, so these people find in every adverse turn a reason fair to repudiate again.* To pass from taxation to confiscation is no very abrupt transition, and the 4th article of the act for the forfeiture of property used for insurrectionary purposes runs as follows:

"*And be it further enacted*, That whenever any person *claiming to be entitled to the service or labor of any other person, under the laws of any State*, shall employ such person *in aiding or promoting any insurrection*, or in resisting the laws of the United States, *or shall permit him to be so employed, he shall forfeit all right to such service or labor*, and the person whose labor or service is thus claimed *shall be thenceforth discharged therefrom*, any law to the contrary notwithstanding."

It is clear that this clause includes all the conditions of slave labor, and it will only be necessary to prove that the services of the slaves to their masters engaged in the revolt aid and promote the insurrection, and the forfeiture of the property in the slave and emancipation of the black is the necessary conclusion. *Whenever the Federalists choose to apply this law it must, so far as the Federal power extends, work out the liberation of the blacks.* The word slave is carefully avoided in the article, but the *status* of the slave is as carefully described, and the Confederates, seeing this, will not be a little scandalized and exasperated at finding their chattels called persons. We do not suppose that the Federal Government contemplates the immediate enforcement of this law, within the present small range of their power, but rather imagine that it proposes to keep it as a rod suspended over the South. Over and over it has been proclaimed that the North resorts to arms only to put down the revolt against the Union, and restore the *status quo ante bellum*, without any diminution of the authority of the States, or interference with their institutions. But here is a law which would overthrow the main institution of the South, strip it of its property, upset its whole social system, and in a word, utterly revolutionize the whole country. What would remain to be brought back to the Union if the four millions of slaves who raise the crops and do the labor of the South were set free? The consummation is to be desired, but not by such means, not by so abrupt a process, sure to involve horrors from the contemplation of which humanity recoils. The law of confiscation is at present inoperative, but it will come into activity in proportion to the ground the Federalists gain in the Slave States, if, indeed, they ever do gain ground; and whether they do or not, the slaves will fix their hopes in this law, and naturally desire the success of their masters' enemies, in order that they may obtain the benefit of emancipation by forfeiture. We may imagine how ready the slaves will now be to render any service to their employers in the insurrection to make a case for their own liberty in the event of the triumph of the Federalists. They will be eager to serve to make the case for the forfeiture, and then to betray to bring it about. The Confederates will thus be more than ever distrustful of their slaves; they will look with suspicion even at their readiness to do their bidding, and a state of feeling is likely to be produced on both sides the most baneful. For a time the South, having the habit of domination, may fight the North with one hand while it holds down the slave with the other, but this is an attitude so strained as to be not long maintainable, and if the war be protracted, the horrors of a servile insurrection, such as the world has never yet seen, will too probably be added to it.

MICHEL CHEVALIER AND THE MORRILL TARIFF.

In an address before the Social Science meeting at Dublin, M. CHEVALIER reviewed the recent progress of the world in economical studies, and in the demolition of commercial restrictions. In reference to the United States he said:

"By the side of the treaty of commerce between France and England your glance is arrested with pain by the Morrill Tariff, which the Northern United States have recently adopted. But the Morrill Tariff is born of the war. It is the child of discord. It will not live. The atmosphere of the nineteenth century will stifle it, for the atmosphere of the nineteenth century only suits products of another nature, of a more regular character, more conformable to the laws of harmony and to the unconquerable want which the nations feel to disburden themselves of the fruits of their labor. One of the finest sciences that man has formed, Geology, teaches and proves to us that, in proportion as during the series of the ages of the earth the atmosphere purified itself and was tempered, there was seen to appear more perfect creatures. The animals of the first times, those monstrous and hideous beings, of which forms, recovered and described by learned men, astonish and terrify us, gave place to animals less strange and more beautiful, of an organization more elegant and more refined. The Morrill tariff is like one of those ugly beasts, such as the Anoplotherium or the Plesiosaurus, which one should attempt to rear upon the earth such as it is to-day. Vain attempt! Powerless effort! The Morrill tariff is destined soon to perish in the midst of the confusion of its authors."

THE ENGLISH SUPPLY OF COTTON.

From the London Times.

The following on the present and prospective supply of American cotton is from a correspondent largely interested in the trade of Lancashire, but wholly free from the bias of any speculation in the cotton market. In taking the alarmist view, and recommending the manufacturers to adopt short time, he gives counsel that can scarcely lead any one wrong, since if the existing war should be terminated by a sudden compromise, and the next crop should come freely forward, the manufacturers, looking at the present cost of production, will have reason to congratulate themselves at having kept down their stocks:

SIR: At a period like the present, when the future supply of cotton from America is an all-important question to those engaged in the trade, and to the manufacturing interests in this country, I would submit to their notice the following figures as very pertinent:

	Bales.
The stock of American cotton in Liverpool on Aug. 10, 1860, was	1,036,000
The imports of American cotton to Liverpool from Aug. 10 till Dec. 28	318,200
Making a total supply of	1,354,200
The stock of American on Dec. 28 was	403,000
So that there were taken, for consumption and export, in 20 weeks	951,200

Or an average of 47,560 bales per week.

On the 9th of August, in this year, the stock of American in Liverpool was 709,000 bales, and not a bale at sea. This, therefore, is the total supply until the blockade of the Southern ports is raised, and with the same weekly requirements as last year, would all be absorbed in fifteen weeks, or say by the 21st of November.

The late advices from New-Orleans, (July 23,) where more than 50 per cent. of the crop is annually received, show that a paction has been agreed on there by all the factors, recommending planters to abstain from sending down to ports of shipment a single bale as long as the blockade exists—advice that will doubtless be followed. It is manifest, therefore, that our future supply is very remote, and that the well-being of our manufacturing classes is jeopardized, and I throw out this timely word of warning that those whom it most concerns may, by judicious counsels, endeavor to ameliorate, if not to avert, the famine that is impending. R. A. B.

The Health and Doings of Garibaldi.

The *Diritto* of Turin publishes intelligence from Caprera to the 7th, giving some account of GARIBALDI'S health and opinions on affairs in general:

"Gen. GARIBALDI, who had been attacked with his rheumatic pains, remained in bed for several days, and until the 4th never left the house. Since that day he has resumed his walks, and now nothing remains of his complaint but a slight pain in his left hand, which will shortly disappear by the use of the vapor bath. Very much grieved at what is going on in Naples, he makes it the subject of long conversations with the companions of his solitude, and with the frequent visitors, Italian and foreign, who urge him, but in vain, to leave the Island. He has formally declared that he will not do so unless compelled by events. He receives a great number of addresses and letters from all nations who are laboring for the great cause of independence and of liberty. Requests for advice are sent to him from all sides, and he gives it according to that political intelligence which up to the present time has prevented him from committing an act which was not for the dignity and welfare of his country."

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds opened rather dull on the 23d of August, but the business in the Money market caused a steady improvement, and they closed firm at ⅛ advance, and still tending upward. In the discount market the demand was limited, and the general rate remains at 4½ ℘ cent. In the Stock market loans are offering at 2½ @3 ℘ cent. About £100,000 in gold went into the Bank to-day.

LATEST COMMERCIAL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Aug. 25.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Sales on Saturday foot up 20,000 bales at former prices, with a good demand for all descriptions. Sales to speculators and exporters, 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS continue dull.

PROVISIONS are inactive.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols for Money, 92¾.

American Stocks: Erie Shares, 23¾@24¾; Illinois Central Shares, 39@38½.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Sales of the week, 15,000 bales.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 29 bbls. Ashes, 20,312 bbls. Flour, 900 bbls. Corn Meal, 44,608 bushels Wheat, 56,555 bushels Corn, 22,725 bushels Oats, 1,913 pkgs. Provisions, and 797 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 36 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet at unchanged prices.

CANDLES—The demand has been quite limited; prices continue nominal.

COFFEE—Has attracted more attention, to-day, and sales have been made of 1,650 bags Rio, at 13¾c.@15c.; 300 bags Maracaibo, on private terms; and 70 bags St. Domingo, at 13¾c.@13⅞c. ℘ lb., usual terms. No arrivals of Rio Coffee have been reported during the week, while sales have been made of 11,190 bags of this description, including, according to WM. SCOTT & SON, 973 per *Fortitude*, at 14¼c.; 3,464 per *Australia*, at 13½c.; 1,422 per *Sally Magee*, at 14¾c.; 740 per *Eclipse* and *Fortitude*, at 13c.; 1,544 per *Transit*, at 14¾c., for shipment to San Francisco; and 1,680 per *Pyrmont*, at 14¼c.@15c. ℘ lb. The market closes firm, with an improved demand. We quote Java at 19½c.@20c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 15c.@17c.; Rio at 13c.@15c.; and St. Domingo at 13¾c.@14c. ℘ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, [illegible], including 122,060 bags Rio and Santos, 12,416 bags Maracaibo, 11,284 mats and 250 bags Ceylon, 9,500 mats and 3,443 bags Java, 5,020 bags St. Domingo, and 600 bags Bombay.

Stock of Rio.

	Bags.
Aug. 31, Baltimore	10,000
Aug. 31, Philadelphia	2,400
Sept. 2, New-York	122,060
Grand total	134,460

COPPER—Prices are quoted firm, especially for Ingot, but the demand is not active.

COTTON—Continues in lively request at higher and rising prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,500 bales, generally on a basis of 22c. for Middling Uplands ℘ lb., the market closing quite buoyantly.

DRY GOODS—Messrs. VAN WYCK, TOWNSEND & WARREN held the opening sale of Dry Goods, this season, to-day, having offered a catalogue of 646 lots of shawls, of the importation of Messrs. SCHORNDORF & GENTIL, and Messrs. PASSAVANT & Co. Though the attendance was fair, including a number of country buyers, the cash terms tended to discourage bidders, and prices ruled quite low. A hundred lots of long shawls were sold at $4@$4 25, and some 250 lots of square brochés at $1 82½@$3 75, chiefly at $1 87½. The regular trade was mainly active in domestic cottons, prices of which are steadily advancing, as the raw material is rising rapidly, influenced by the competition between speculative buyers and Government contractors. Advices from Providence report increased activity in Printing Cloths; the *Journal* records sales, for the week, of 86,000 pieces, on the basis of 5⅜c.@5¾c., for 64x64, closing with a firm market, and advancing tendency in prices.

DYEWOODS—Sales, 100 tons Jamaica Logwood, on private terms. Stock of all kinds of Dyewoods, 4,760 tons, chiefly Fustic and Lima Wood. Stock, same time last year, 4,236 tons.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair business has been transacted in low grades of State and Western Flour, especially State, at prices indicative of a slight improvement. The demand has been mainly from shippers. Trade brands have been quiet. Sales, 18,550 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 30@$4 40; poor to choice Extra State, at $4 55@$4 90, mainly at $4 60@$4 70, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 30@$4 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois, at $4 50@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 55@$5 60; inferior extra Ohio at $4 90@$4 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $5@$5 10 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 30	@$4 40
Extra State	4 55	@ 4 90
Superfine Western	4 30	@ 4 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 50	@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 60	@ 5 60
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 90	@ 4 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 15	@ 6 20
Fancy Genesee	4 80	@ 4 90
Extra Genesee	5 00	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 90	@ 6 75

Southern Flour continues quiet, yet steady. Sales 750 bbls., at $5@5 70 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 75@$8 75 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is unchanged. Rye Flour is in limited request at $2 25@$3 50 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is selling at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 15 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

FRUIT.—The inquiry has been limited for nearly all kinds, including Layer Raisins; at $2 35@$240, and Bunch Raisins at $1 62½@$1 75 ℘ box.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been less abundant, especially sound, which has been in active request, mainly for export, and prices of desirable lots have favored sellers. The reported sales reach 134,000 bush., part from store and to arrive, including White Canada, on private terms; White Western, very inferior to very good, at $1 15@$1 25; new White Western, choice, at $1 30@$1 31; Amber Jersey, (Winter) at $1 20; Red Western (Winter) at $1 10@$1 16; damaged do. on private terms; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 07@$1 09; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at 90c.@$1 07; Racine Spring at $1 02@1 03; Chicago Spring, unsound to good, at 90c.@$1; red State $1 13@$1 14; new White Kentucky at $1 25@$1 30 ℘ bushel. Corn opened buoyantly, but closed heavily. Sales 112,000 bushels, at 46½c.@50c. for poor to choice mixed Western, at 44c.@46c. for damaged do.; 51c.@52c. for Western Yellow ℘ bushel. Rye is inactive and nominal. Oats continue in request, including Canadian at 26c.@29c.; Western at 34½c.@34c., and State at 33½c.@34c. ℘ bushel. 10,000 bushels Barley Malt were reported sold, at 76c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River is dull and heavy at 37½c.@60c. for new, and 55c.@60c. for old, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in limited demand at, however, steady prices. We quote new at 22c.@28c.; last year's crop at 16c.@24c.; and crop of 1859 at 8c.@11c. ℘ lb. Mr. TURNER reviews the business of the week thus: "There is no change to notice in our market. The stock of 1860 growth is about 4,000 bales, including damaged and inferior qualities, and small sales are making at 15c.@22c. as to quality. Older growths are entirely nominal. A few bales of the new crop have been received from the Connecticut River, of good quality, and sold at 28c. for the California market. The yield from this quarter, not usually exceeding 600 or 700 bales, will be only one-half of an average. A few bales have also been received from the West, but they are not sufficiently mature to enable one to form a correct judgment in regard to the yield of that section, which at present is only estimated to be three-quarters of an average. From all points, however, I hear that the crop, although short in quantity, as compared with last year's growth, bids fair to be of good quality. Exports for the week: To London, 56 bales, and to Hamburg 5 bales, making the total for week 61 bales; previously reported, 12,571 bales; giving a total export, since Jan. 1, of 12,632 bales."

MOLASSES—Sales: 40 hhds. Porto Rico, at 30c.@32c., and 170 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@23c. ℘ gallon. Total stock in first hands, 9,089 hhds. and 3,083 bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, especially common, has been in demand at uniform rates; sales 1,800 bbls. common at $4 75@$4 90 ℘ 310 lbs. Tar and Turpentine are quiet. Mr. C. J. TURNER, in his circular for the *Canada*, says: "The market for the past week has been very unsettled. Crude Turpentine has been nominally held for $11 ℘ 280 lbs., but it is a question if there are any buyers at $8. Stock 3,500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been quiet and drooping; and last evening, parties offered to sell at $1 25 ℘ gallon, without finding takers. It is proper to state, however, that the bulk of the stock is held for much higher figures, and in view of the fact, that our supply is only about 5,000@6,000 bbls., and the efforts of the Government are now directed to make the blockade effectual in every sense, it is but reasonable to look for much higher prices, when it is considered that the actual home consumption of this market in the year 1860, averaged upwards of 7,500 bbls. ℘ month. Common Resin is firmer at the close, with a fair demand at $4 87½, and chiefly held at $5. Stock 20,000 bbls. Medium and fine qualities are nominal, at $5 50@8 50 for the extremes. Tar is quiet, at $4 75@$5 for North County, and $5 25@$5 50 for Wilmington. Stock 9,500 bbls. *Exports for two Weeks*—To Liverpool, 2,865 bbls. of Resin. To Glasgow, 437 bbls. Resin. Total, 3,302 bbls."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very moderate request, at $14 25@$14 75 for Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales 250 bbls. Cut Meats are inactive, at 5¼c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4⅜c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Lard is unchanged; sales 765 tcs. and bbls. poor to prime, at 8¾c.@9¾c. ℘ lb. Beef is less sought after; sales since our last 175 bbls., at $12@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ℘ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 ℘ bbl. Butter is in demand at 8c.@11c. for Western, and 9½c.@14½c. for State, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in request at 5c.@8c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Has been more sought after at very full prices. Sales 450 tcs., in lots, at $6 37½@$7 ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in good request at full rates.

SUGARS—The demand has been pretty brisk and prices have favored sellers. The reported transactions reach 1,250 hhds., including Cuba at 6⅝c.@7½c.; Porto Rico at 7c.@7⅝c., and New-Orleans at 7½c.@7¾c.; also an invoice of 7,500 bags China on terms not ascertained, ℘ lb. Total stock in first hands Sept. 1, 1861, 51,722 hhds., 7,257 hhds. Melado, 15,539 boxes and 194,108 bags.

TEAS—Have been stiffly held, but have been quiet to-day.

TIN—Small sales of Banca and Straits have been reported at unchanged quotations.

TOBACCO—Sales, since our last, 285 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@11½c.; and 103 cases Seed Leaf at 6¼c.@9c., chiefly within the range, ℘ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been in request at steady prices.

WHISKY—Sales, 750 bbls., in lots, at 17¼c.@17½c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Business has been spiritless to-day, engagements having been light, while rates tended downward. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 7½d.@2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10¾d.@11¼d.; Corn, 10½d.@11d. ℘ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ℘ tierce; Lard, Butter and Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Bacon and Tallow, 27s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11½d. ℘ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. 6d. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@12½d. ℘ bushel; Pork; 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s ℘ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 35s.; Tallow, 35s. ℘ ton; Hops, ½d. ℘ lb. For Dublin—A bark with Corn, (18,000 bushels,) in bulk, 14d. ℘ bushel. For Havre—Flour, 80c. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, (28,000 bushels,) in shipper's bags, at 23c.@23½c. ℘ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

	Leaves	For	
FROM EUROPE.			
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 22
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 28
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 29
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 4
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 5
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 7
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 14
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 18
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 21
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 28
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
FROM AMERICA.			
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 7
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 12

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Teutonia* and *Glasgow* will close at the Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock.

A supplementary mail by the *Teutonia* will close on the pier at 11 50 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at..................5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..................5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at......5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

C. B.—THAT'S NOT SO. PERSEVERE. A. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"GET THE BEST."
WEBSTER'S
UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.
NEW PICTORIAL EDITION.
PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF MILITARY TERMS.

Webster's Dictionary excels in these, and has, among others, pictorial representations of the following: Barbacan, Bastion, Battlement, Bar-shot, Block-house, Bombs, Cannon, Carronade, Chain-shot, Chevaux-de-frise, Caltrop, Limbers, Madrier, Martello Tower, Mortar, Portcullis, Ravelin, Redan, Star Forts, &c.

No other English Dictionary published in this country has a fourth part of these.

SO ALSO ITS
DEFINITIONS OF MILITARY TERMS.

As, the foregoing, and Abatis, Ambulance, Ambuscade, Armistice, Banquette, Bivouac, Brevet, Caisson, Caliber, Canister-shot, Cantonment, Caponiere, Casemate, Cartel, Chain-shot, Chamade, Commissary, Commissariat, Counterscarp, Chef de battaillon, Cul de sac, Dahlgren gun, Minié rifle, &c., &c.

Sold by all Booksellers.

OUT TO-DAY—NO. 3 OF THE GREAT NATIONAL Work, "The Southern Rebellion and the War for the Union," published in weekly parts, at 10 cents. No Union man should be without this valuable work. See the first three numbers. Agents wanted in every place and county. FRED'K. GERHARD, No. 81 Nassau-st. Post-office Box No. 4,001.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
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The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.

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What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN LADY, CApable of teaching music thoroughly, desires a few more pupils on moderate terms; distance no objection. Address ALPHA, No. 129 Station A, Spring-st.

A SPLENDID SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, with all modern improvements, fully warranted, will be sold at a sacrifice for cash. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st.

TO LET.

A GOOD HOUSE AT CHEAP RENT.—THE excellent English-basement house No. 102 East 18th-st., near Irving-place, will be rented low from now till the 1st of next May. Carpets and gas fixtures may be had with the house, if desired. Inquire, for three days, of Rev. Mr. FIELD, *Evangelist* Office, No. 5 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 35 EAST TWENTY-eighth-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; is high stoop, 20 feet wide, with all the modern improvements. Will be rented low till May 1st. For further particulars, and permission to examine the premises, apply to W. H. PARSONS, No. 74 Duane-st.

TO LET—THOSE BEAUTIFUL FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone high-stoop houses in 49th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., with all the modern improvements; rent, from September to May next, $650. Inquire on the premises, of JOHN C. SARES.

TO LET UNTIL THE 1ST OF MAY—ONE of Mr. Astor's houses, No. 48 West 17th-st., which rents for $1,200 a year. Can be had with full set of gas-fixtures, chandeliers, &c., for $700, until May 1. Inquire of N. C. GIFFIN, No. 11 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—BETWEEN Union-square and 23d-st.; if rented to a small family, the owner's family, of three, will take a large portion of the rent in board; no boarding-house keeper need apply. Apply to GRIFFIN & GULICK, No. 62 East 14th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FIRST-class three-story brown-stone house, handsomely furnished; location up town; neighborhood unobjectionable; just the thing for a small family; will rent to suit the times. Address HOUSE, Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 55 West 25th-st. Size four stories, 20 feet wide by 45 deep. Dining room extension. Apply at No. 45 Front-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 36 EAST 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family at moderate rent, No. 108 East 30th-st. Apply to GOODMAN & JESUP, No. 112 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR GOOD CITY PROPERTY.—A beautiful country-seat, brick mansion, fine stables, the furniture, which is new, if desired, and twelve acres of land. It is located in the western part of the State, on the line of the New-York Central Dépôt. Apply to HOWER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., in lots, country seats, &c.; 20 acres laid out as a village; handsomely situated; very cheap. To lease a handsome farm. Apply to Mr. NORTON'S feed store, corner of Grand and 8th-sts., Williamsburgh, L. I., or to Mrs. ANN NORTON, on the farm.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

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WASHING WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS.—Family washing or gentlemen's; understands fine washing and fluting; has best of City reference as to character and capability, from families she has worked with for the last 8 years. Call, or send to No. 357 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., New-York.

WASHING WANTED.—LADIES' AND GENtlemen's washing wanted by an experienced person, at 2 Mulligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WASHING TAKEN, OR GOING OUT BY the day or week, No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the rear, top floor, Mrs. MARTIN.

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50C. PER GALLON..........TO THE TRADE.
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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A SMALL farm, with house and barn, of 20 or 30 acres, not more than from 2 to 3 hours from this City, a fine paying property, renting for over $1,000 a year. Apply to F. HEALTH, No. 12½ Chambers-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

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INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 19. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st.

AT NO. 96 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET,
The Misses AUBERT'S School for Young Ladies reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,

Now in its forty-second year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have been members of the school for the past year: Rev. Dr. Hatfield; Rev. Dr. Spencer; Rev. Dr. Dowling; Rev. S. M. Isaacs; Rev. C. K. Imbrie; Hon. W. F. Havemeyer; Gen. Irvin McDowell; Gen. Ewen; Peter S. Hoe, Esq.; Stephen P. Russell, Esq.; James Marsh, Esq.; Charles N. Talbot, Esq.; E. H. Van Winkle, M. D.; Dr. Sanford, of Ravenswood; Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City; and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular. Parents are invited to call.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
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The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.

Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.

Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST.,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.,)
WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.
MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President,
Mrs. PARKS and Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals,
will be opened for the reception of students on the 16th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.

The Course of Instruction is thorough, comprehensive, and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to Music, Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished Professors and Teachers.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcome to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent if desired.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 309 West 22d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9. The rapid success of this school proves the superiority of the German method of instruction, on which it is conducted. All the English branches thoroughly taught; particular care paid to the German and French languages. Spanish and Latin in the higher classes of the male department only. Thorough instruction in the higher branches of mathematics, Book-keeping, Natural History and Philosophy, Chemistry, Geography, Astronomy, American and Universal History, Penmanship, Drawing, gymnastics, in both the female and male departments. No extra charge for any branch of instruction. Circulars, containing full particulars, may be had at Westerman's, No. 443 Broadway; at Howe & Ferry's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the Institute.

R. DULON, P. D. H. GEREKE, P. D.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Location retired and healthy, occupying several acres of well-shaded grounds. Highest advantages offered. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York, J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-st., or address the Principal. R. BOLTON.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 856 Broadway; and at the School.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—THE Boarding and Day School at Glen Cove, L. I., will be reopened on Sept. 17. Solid instruction and a comfortable home combined. Terms $25 per quarter of 12 weeks. English branches and rudiments of music included. For further particulars, inquire of the Principal, Mrs. E. W. SYMMS, Glen Cove, L. I.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Seger's, No. 826 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

YOUNG LADIES SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT—Reopens Sept. 23. Located 36 miles from New-York. Offers every facility for a thorough and accomplished education, under the direction of its professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's book-store, No. 530 Broadway.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S BOARDING School, Classical and Commercial, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, reopens Sept. 2. Terms $200 per annum. References, M. E. Ponvert, No. 30 Broad-st.; M. E. Plunkett, No. 130 Broadway.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils, that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, NO. 24 BIBLE-HOUSE, NEW-YORK.—Wanted, a Protestant French lady, of superior qualifications, for a female institute in this City. Rev. G. G. SAXE.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 62 West 26th-st.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

THE MISSES McFARLAND WILL REopen their school on MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 476 Pacific-st., near Powers, Brooklyn.

WANTED—TO PLACE A YOUNG LADY IN A family school of not more than five pupils. Address PARENT, Box No. 817 Post-office, with City references.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26. WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 32 West 40th-st.

MISS R. F. HEUMAN'S GERMAN, FRENCH and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, No. 270 West 23d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

HENRY-ST. GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 292 Henry-st.
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REOPENING, SEPT. 2.
Young gentlemen fitted for business or for College. Terms moderate. See the Circular.
J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

MISS E. LENDRUM WILL REOPEN HER School on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS HAVENS
Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that she will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on MONDAY, Sept. 16,
At No. 260 Madison-av. (Murray Hill.)
Her school circulars may be had on application at her residence, or by mail, and at the leading bookstores.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Fifth-av., between 41st and 42d sts.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. For circulars, address Rutgers Institute, No. 437 5th-av.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary of the Board.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
NO. 75 HENRY-STREET,
Will reopen on Monday, Sept. 2.
SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

MME. A. COUTAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 279 5th-av.,
Corner of 31st-st.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1861.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School. No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

MISS HAINES,
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her SCHOOL, No. 10 Grammercy-park, East 20th-st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Fourth-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. The large, light and well ventilated rooms of the building, erected by the Principals expressly for their Institution, have, during the vacation, been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents, with whom the resident Principal (Mr. Clarke) is now ready to confer, during any part of the day or evening. Catalogues, of regulations, references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the Broadway book-stores, and at the Institute.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M.,
and JAS. FANNING, A. M.,
Proprietors and Principals.

MME. J. V. CAUCHOIS' ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 258 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. Mme. Cauchois assures her patrons that the course of instruction adopted by her is the result of close observation, adapting the method to the abilities of the pupil. Her chief object is to inspire her scholars with a love of learning, and begs to refer to her previous efforts as an evidence of her success. Particular attention given to the primary department. A punctual attendance at the opening of the school is especially requested. A class of oil-painting and Grecian art on Saturdays.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on TUESDAY, the 17th of September. The Misses Bucknall and Prof. Abram Mills, who participates in the management of the Institution, earnestly request a punctual attendance of their pupils. In the Primary Department young children are carefully instructed in a preparatory course of study.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—THE Home Lawn Family School, at Middletown, Connecticut, affords all the benefits of private tuition, the number being strictly limited to twelve pupils. Boys prepared for the counting-house or any class in College. Term begins Sept. 23. For further particulars, see circulars, to be had at the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Depository, No. 762 Broadway, New-York.

THE DOVER INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH Classical and Military Boarding School, at Dover, Morris County, N. J., accessible twice a day by railroad, will reopen on Monday, 16th inst. Circulars obtained by addressing the Principal, WILLIAM S. HALL, or of Messrs. RICE & ANDREWS, National Teachers' Institute, No. 395 Broadway.

CLARK & BROWNELL'S CLASSICAL and English School, No. 138 Congress-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. Young men thoroughly prepared for college or for business. The Principals may be seen at the school-rooms, and catalogues may be obtained at Rose's book-store, Atlantic-st., and at Swayne's or Babcock's, Fulton-st.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE.—LONG ISLAND is eminently suited to the wants of those who wish to practice economy; to excel as arithmeticians, as writers or public speakers; in speaking French, in practical science, or who appreciate that accuracy of scholarship attained by means of short lessons and the most thorough training.

MRS. G. H. DUREN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 10. From the first week in September Mrs. DUREN will be at home, and happy to receive parents or guardians who may wish to communicate with her.

BOY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Collegiate or commercial education. Number limited, and price reduced to suit the times. For reference or circulars, apply to Hon. Edward Haight, Bank of Commonwealth; James S. Petrie, Esq., No. 44 Park-place, or to the Principal. JOHN ROSENBERG.

THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE for young ladies, Bloomfield, N. J., will reopen on Sept. 18. Terms for board and tuition in all the English branches, including French, Latin, and Drawing, $40 per quarter. Number of boarding pupils limited to 12. Mme. M. BALQUE, Principal.

BROOKLYN.—FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, No. 92 Hampden-st., (Elliott-place,) between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place. This Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars and further particulars as to terms, &c., address as above. L. J. SIMONIN and T. P. CORDALLY, Principals.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, by Mme. CHEGARAY, and conducted latterly by herself and niece, Mme. L. B. PREVOST, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE MISSES HOWLAND'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., second door east of Madison-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 18, when a punctual attendance of their pupils is requested.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE, NO. 147 MADISON-AVENUE—Reopens Sept. 16. Principal, Mme. DON BERNARD, née De Rochefermoy, formerly French teacher of Rutgers Institute. There is a Primary Department.

A YOUNG PARISIAN LADY, HIGHLY educated, and brought up in the best society, wishes to give lessons in French, that she will teach in a short time by conversation. Apply at No. 320 West 4th-st., near Broadway.

PROFESSOR WEST'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Brooklyn Heights Seminary will reopen on Monday, the 16th of September. For circulars or personal inquiry, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A GRADUATE OF YALE WILL GIVE INstruction in the Sciences, Mathematics or English branches, at very low rates. Address W. B., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens Sept. 9, with its rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

MME. A. A. LE DUC'S FRENCH AND English Day School for young ladies, No. 406 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, apply as above.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

INSTRUCTION.

B. A. SMITH'S
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
The term will commence
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers. For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 16 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will commence its Seventh Semi-Annual Term on MONDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars obtained at the Institute. C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF THE COLLEGIATE and Commercial Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence Sept. 9. JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—The thirty-eighth Annual Session of this school for thorough instruction in the Natural Sciences and Civil Engineering, will begin Sept. 18, 1861. A department for instruction in Military Science and Art has been instituted. Inquiries may be addressed to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director of Rensselaer Institute, Troy, N. Y.

A LADY HAVING A SELECT SCHOOL would like to procure some scholars, to fill up vacancies; if desired, would form a class for young ladies in the afternoon; or would like a situation as visiting governess, teaching Music, French, and the English branches; can give the best of reference as to capabilities. Call at No. 22 West 29th-st., after 2 o'clock.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING A FLOURISHING School which she has taught for four years, now wishes to dispose of it, with the furniture, &c., &c. It is in a good condition, and numbers between 20 and 30 scholars. Application must be made immediately to A. B. C., Morrisiana P. O., Westchester County, N. Y.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESTER, MASS.—Its sixth year begins Sept. 11. English, Classical, Mathematical and Military Departments, under liberally educated men of long and successful experience in teaching. C. B. METCALF, M. A., Principal.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, near 5th-av., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9. New scholars admitted are only under 14 years of age. French is the language of the school.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, NOS. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861. GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—FOR sale cheap one share of stock in this school. Apply to M. BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL WILL open TUESDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXperienced and qualified to teach thoroughly, English, French, and Music, wishes an engagement in a first-class school or family; best references given and required. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY EXPERIenced in teaching Music, French, Drawing, Painting, and common and higher English branches, desires a engagement in a family or school; would not object to leave the City or to travel, or would go as companion to a lady; salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Reference unexceptionable. Address, with particulars, INSTRUCTRESS, No. 4 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A COMPETENT middle-aged lady, to teach English, French and music, in a private family, a short distance from the City, on the banks of the Hudson River. A competent person, desiring a good home, and willing to accept a salary in accordance with the times, may address Box No 223 Post-office, for three days.

MORNING OR OCCASIONAL GOVERNESS.—A young English lady desires an engagement in the above capacity; her acquirements are English thoroughly, French, Music and Drawing. The highest references given from families in the City, with whom she has lived for several years. Address P. S. A., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, A GRADUATE of the University of France, Professor of the French language in one of the first institutes, and in some of the best families of New-York, wishes for an engagement in a school or family. Satisfactory testimonials and references. Terms moderate. Address R. K., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY OF AMPLE experience in teaching the English branches, with rudiments of French, music, &c., desires an engagement in a school, seminary or private family, as visiting governess; would engage in any literary employment, or writing business; highest reference given. Address D. V., Box 117 *Times* Office, for one week.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, A GRADUATE of the University of France, Professor of the French language in one of the best institutes and in some of the first families of New-York, desires an engagement in a school or family; satisfactory testimonials and references; terms moderate. Address R. K., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had experience in teaching, wishes an engagement in a school or family; she is a good mathematician, and is fully competent to give instruction in the English branches, and also in the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing; best of references given and required. Address W. X. Y., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WELL QUALified, and with the best of references, desires an engagement as teacher of English, or companion, or governess; compensation not so much an object as a good home. Address KATE, care of Jas. Royce, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 9.

A TEACHER.—AN ENGLISH TEACHER WANTed, in a New-York school; must be a man of instruction and experience, making teaching his exclusive business; a steady married man, with a family, would be preferred. Apply personally to ELIE CHARLIER, No. 50 East 24th-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY COMPETENT TO teach the English branches and the rudiments of French wishes to obtain a situation in a private family or select school. She has had many years' experience in teaching, can give good references, and asks no compensation but her board. Address F. P., Teacher, Station D.

A GENTLEMAN OF MUCH EXPERIENCE as teacher of English, classics, mathematics and bookkeeping, wishes to obtain pupils, or employment in a school. He would accept board as whole or partial compensation for services. Undoubted reference. Address DELTA, Union-square Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A PARISIAN PROFESSOR OF French and German, well acquainted with the English language, and many years' experience in teaching in high schools, wishes to engage his services in a school or family, in New-York or in the country. Best references given. Address G. B., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, HIGHLY RECOMmended, offer their services to teach French, music, needlework, &c.; are willing to take classes in schools as well as at their family's residences; or to give private lessons. Apply at No. 3 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, between 9 and 12 A. M.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN from Paris, Professor of the French, German and Italian languages, wishes to board in an American or English family, where teaching will be accepted as a partial compensation. Best references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

A HARVARD GRADUATE, WHO HAS been teaching for the past two years, desires a situation as teacher in a school, academy or family. Can teach the classics, mathematics, French, &c. Satisfactory references given. Address C. J. W., Cambridge, Mass.

A FRENCH LADY, SUPERIOR PIANIST, wishes to give private lessons for $12 per quarter. French lessons, writing, reading and conversation for $12 per quarter. Best references, if required. Address M. M., Union-square Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND.

A farm of five acres, house, barn, fruit, ornamental and forest trees—all in good order—situated one mile from Bay-shore, and a quarter of a mile from the Staten Island Railroad station.

Also, a cottage on the Bay shore, one acre of land—something nice. For particulars address

J. P. FAY, South-side Post-office, Staten Island.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 130 acres of fine land, in Mercer County, N. J., 45 miles from New-York, (5 acres timber, balance all tillable,) one mile from railroad dépôt, two from Princeton. Land finely improved, out-buildings large and conveniently arranged. The dwelling is handsomely situated, large, nearly new, and finished with all the conveniences requisite for a country home; fruit in abundance, excellent water, and location healthy. Also, a farm, ½ mile from dépôt; 91 acres of good land, plenty of fruit; frame house, well inclosed, barn, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

SMALL FARM WANTED—WITH PLAIN buildings, well watered, within 1 to 1½ hours' ride from New-York, worth $2,000 to $4,000. Soil must be deep and rich, and well adapted for fruit and market-gardening. Address, with full particulars, L. HUBERT, Box No. 2,439 New-York Post-office.

THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF Middlebury College have conferred the degree of D. D. on Rev. Jacob W. Diller, Rector of St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his Compensation.* The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—TOODLES—THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA AND FARCE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS—Corner Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Considerable excitement was created yesterday by the publication of a brief dispatch, stating that heavy cannonading was going on across the Potomac, and that the belief was prevalent in Washington that an attack was being made by the rebels on the National lines. It appears, however, that the firing was occasioned by the exercise of our men at the heavy guns in some of the fortifications. The rebels on Munson's Hill also fired several shots from rifled cannon at the National pickets, but without doing any damage. A dispatch from Alexandria announces that the rebels have commenced fortifying about five miles out on the Little River Turnpike. Additional batteries are also being erected down the Potomac.

One of the principal piratical pests which have been preying upon Northern commerce has been destroyed by the winds and the waves. The *Jeff. Davis*, as we learn from the Charleston *Mercury*, and also from the Richmond *Enquirer*, was wrecked on the bar off San Augustine, Fla., on Sunday, the 18th of August, while endeavoring to enter the harbor. She arrived off the harbor on the Friday previous, but as the wind was blowing a gale, her commander did not dare to venture in. She consequently remained outside the bar during Saturday, and on Sunday morning made the attempt to enter, when she struck. Her guns were thrown overboard, and other measures were taken to relieve her, but without avail, and she became a total wreck. The crew all escaped, and have since arrived in Charleston. This is a serious loss to the rebels, as they will find it impossible to replace her with a vessel her equal in all respects.

According to the latest and most reliable intelligence, the only troops now threatening Gen. BANKS' Division are three or four regiments at Leesburgh, one at Waterford, a little above the Point of Rocks, and one at Goose Creek. At Winchester there are now no rebel troops, with the exception of a few sick. There is little doubt that, were Gen. BANKS so disposed, he could march upon and occupy Winchester without the slightest opposition.

The rebel troops at Richmond, according to reliable information recently received, are in a sad state of destitution, being mostly barefooted and in want of suitable clothing. Such, indeed, is the strait for leather that the skins in the tannery at Killsboro' have been taken from the vats, with the tan scarcely removed, and converted into shoes. Much dissatisfaction is also reported to exist, and a growing want of confidence in the leaders. The spirits of the rebel Army are only kept up by representations that Washington is defended by only 30,000 troops, and that the National Government has found it impossible to recruit more.

The reception of Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, at Irving Hall, last evening, was most cordial. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, PELATIAH PERIT presiding. Mr. HOLT's address occupied three-quarters of an hour in its delivery, and, owing to the excellent acoustic qualities of the hall, was distinctly heard and thoroughly appreciated. Brief addresses were delivered by WM. CURTIS NOYES and Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, and the thanks of the meeting were returned to the honored speaker from Kentucky.

The prisoners from Hatteras Inlet will be transferred to a steamer from on board the *Minnesota* at 10 o'clock this morning, and be placed on Governor's and Bedloe's Islands.

By the arrival of the *Arabia* at Halifax we have European advices to Aug. 25. The news is important. The Emperor of the French has taken fresh occasion to reiterate the expression of his entire sympathy with the cause for which the Government at Washington is contending; thinks the Union ought to be restored, in spite of the unjustifiable rebellion at the South; and desires to see more energy thrown into the prosecution of the war. He disclaims all thought of interfering with the blockade or the war. Our Paris correspondent, from whom we receive these satisfactory accounts, also states that one of the most eminent of French banking financiers gave it as his conviction that the entire $500,000,000 of the American war loan would find takers in France the moment it should be offered. Our English news is of secondary interest. The Queen had reached Dublin, and been received with enthusiasm. In the South Lancashire Parliamentary canvass, Mr. TURNER, the conservative candidate, had been successful. From Hungary, we learn that an outbreak was considered certain should the Vienna Cabinet persist in enforcing the obnoxious taxation. A Conference on the affairs of Turkey and the Principalities is to be held shortly at Constantinople. The Cotton market continues strong, with large sales. Breadstuffs are reported at a decline.

The *Arago*, from Havre and Southampton, Aug. 21, arrived at this port early yesterday morning. Her advices had been anticipated. From files we receive by her we reproduce another letter in the American series of the London *Times'* war correspondent, with extracts from the English journals, and other matters of interest.

The steamship *Northern Light* arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, having left Aspinwall on the 26th of August. She brings $757,629 in treasure, together with a quantity of ordnance stores, valued at over half a million dollars, and thirty thousand Minié muskets, which will prove an acceptable addition to the Government armament on this side of the Continent. How so many Government arms found their way to California is not explained, but perhaps FLOYD could offer some explanation of the matter. The news from California is not so late as previously received by the Pony Express.

Our Panama correspondent writes that the privateer *Sumter*, after coaling at Trinidad, as before announced, had been seen, on the 5th of August, passing Margarita, Venezuela, out of sight of land, and steering west—which course would bring her into the track of the Aspinwall steamers. Capt. SEMMES, her commander, when at Trinidad, announced his intention of proceeding to the Brazilian coast, to look out for Indiamen and California sailing vessels, but this proves not to have been his true intention.

The news from New-Granada, by the *Northern Light*, is not of special importance. There is nothing later from Bogota. Considerable agitation existed in Panama on the question of recognizing the new Government. The State Legislature was to meet on the 1st inst., and a stormy time was expected, but the general impression was that all opposition to MOSQUERA would be overcome. The old Government General, ARBOLEDA, who was in the State of Cauca with seven or eight hundred men, on the reception of the news of MOSQUERA's success at Bogota, fell back on the Pasto, and it was thought would disband his command. He claims to have been elected President in place of OSPINA, but his chances of recognition are now small.

From the various States of Central America we receive late intelligence. The President of Honduras has issued a decree of amnesty to political exiles, permitting all to return, with the exception of Bishop MIGUEL DE CID. The establishment of regular steam intercourse between Guatemala and Europe and America, has had the effect of stimulating agricultural industry in that country to an unwonted degree. The production of coffee, cochineal, sugar, etc., is much augmented. The Congress of Nicaragua had ratified another contract to make a canal across the Isthmus. The Congress of Costa Rica had annulled the contract with THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER to construct a railroad across Chiriqui.

The advices from South America exhibit the same unsettled condition of affairs as usual. The report of the election of the Government candidate for Vice-President of Peru is confirmed. Trade in Peru was very dull. Belligerent notes had passed between the Presidents of Peru and Bolivia, but it was not apprehended that another war would ensue. PEREZ has been elected President of Chili for six years, to succeed Señor MONTT. This election was unanimous, the Liberals and Conservatives uniting. It was believed that one of his first acts would be a decree of general amnesty to all political offenders. A destructive fire had occurred in Valparaiso, commencing in the Hotel de Londres, and burning the adjoining property. Business in Valparaiso was still very dull, and failures continued. Cordova, Buenos Ayres, and other provinces of the Argentine Confederation were again in a state of revolt, and marshaling forces for a contest with President DERQUI.

The Stock Exchange was firmer yesterday, both in Government and State Stocks, and ¼@½ ₱ cent. higher on the Railway Shares. Exchange closed 107¼@107½ ₱ cent. There were no less than two hundred and fifty applications at the Sub-Treasury for the National 7.30 ₱ cent. Loan.

Cotton was very firm, yesterday, on a basis of 22c. for Middling Uplands, with sales of 3,500 bales reported. The advance in prices of this commodity has been remarkably rapid since the 1st of July, when Middling Uplands were obtainable at 14½c., a rate which was then considered high. On the 1st of August, the same grade had risen to 16c.; while now, in the commencement of September, it is up to 22c. and steadily advancing, in view of the very small stock available here, and the active competition between speculative buyers and Government contractors. Shipping brands of Flour, especially of State, were in good request, and were somewhat dearer. Desirable lots of wheat were less plenty, and were actively sought after by export buyers, at rather firmer prices. Corn opened buoyantly, but closed heavily. Provisions were less freely purchased, and Pork was decidedly lower. Rice, Sugars and Coffee were in lively request. Common Resin was in good demand. Tobacco and Whisky attracted more attention. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

England and France on the War.

In another column of this paper we reproduce articles from London journals, criticising the ability of the American Government to pay the cost of the war. The London *Times* has for some time past devoted itself to this particular mode of attack upon the cause of the Union, as it has the advantage of inflicting what appears to be the maximum of damage with the least possible exposure of the assailant. To espouse in distinct terms the cause of the rebels; to advocate the acknowledgment of the Richmond Government; to recommend a disregard of the blockade, or the equipment of privateers, would expose the *Times* to the charge of avowed sympathy with Slavery, and of substantially violating the neutrality laws. But, if it can dissuade the English capitalist from strengthening the pecuniary arm of the Northern war, while it leaves in freedom the Southern agents to effect what loans they can, the *Times* satisfies itself that it is as effectually promoting the overthrow of the Republic as if it gave to the insurgents ships, and men, and arms. And, as some evidence that its labors have not been unrewarded, it is to be remembered that, while the Washington Government has not gone nor had the thought to go into Lombard-street as a borrower of money, Southern negotiators have been there, and borne away large sums destined for the rebels. Witness the Bank of England bills found upon the man SERRELL, now a prisoner at Fort Lafayette, and those drafts of the Messrs. BARING found a few days since at the Park Bank. In other words, the lessons of the *Times* have really had their effect upon the British moneyed classes, who have never been disposed to look with favor upon American institutions or credit, because taught by mischievous instructors to regard repudiation as a cardinal doctrine of democracy, and to hold the National Treasury answerable for the deficiencies of Florida, Mississippi, and Arkansas. Of such instructors, the *Times* has been the most persistent and the least truthful.

It is pleasant to turn from such exhibitions of frank malignity to the friendly temper of French capitalists, as represented by our correspondent at Paris. In France, the respect for the cause in which we are engaged, appeared to be almost universal among all classes, the Legitimists, perhaps, excepted. The Emperor has no hesitation in expressing his desire for the triumph of the Government; a desire, in this instance, of a statesman so calm and far-sighted, amounting to prophecy. Were he at all assured of the eventual success of the rebels, we may also be assured that no such expressions, so distasteful to the presumed victors, would be permitted to pass his lips, and remain the productive seeds of future misunderstandings. And what is conspicuous to the head of the French Empire, is equally so to those shrewd financiers, whose credit and means are the chief supports of his throne. Seeing the immediate advantages of the rate of interest a new and growing commonwealth is able to offer, they foresee the permanence of a Government which is nourished by such elements of prosperity; and realizing the immense excess of wealth and industrial resources on the side of the North, they are even able to contemplate the possibility of a final separation without distrusting the ability and integrity of the separated North to meet all its obligations. We are told in this Paris letter that the belief had been uttered, by one of the largest money dealers of France, that the entire $500,000,000 wanted at Washington could find takers in the Parisian money market.

It is hardly necessary to study the secret of this marked difference. The classes in England to which the London journalist addresses its inequitable logic, are precisely those which look with the utmost jealousy upon the development of the United States as a commercial rival. Manchester and Sheffield may look to this country as their great market, and may covet an importation of American liberal ideas in exchange for cotton cloth and cutlery; but not so the shippers of Liverpool and London, who see America running away with the carrying trade of the world, and bidding fair to grasp the maritime universality which fifty years ago was the monopoly of England. Hence we see a canvass in South Lancashire, where the Liverpool interest is all powerful, conducted upon the merits of American institutions, and ending in a victory for the candidate who unsparingly denounced them. And hence, while the mass of English people entertain none but the best wishes for our cause, we may always expect the aversion of the aristocracy, who dislike and dread our political system, and of the mercantile interest, which is affrighted at our enterprise.

But the same cause in France acts in precisely the opposite direction. The French Emperor is a crowned Democrat, who looks with the profoundest interest at the solution of our great Democratic experiment. He also looks with traditional eagerness to the decline of the English supremacy upon the seas. For its overthrow, as an armed Power, he looks to the enormous creations of his own dock-yards. For purely commercial results he counts immediately upon the United States, and ultimately upon his own people. For these reasons the Emperor and the people whose rational idea he incarnates, regard with the deepest interest and sympathy the perpetuity of our Government, and stand ready to afford all practicable aid.

The Blockade—Its Peculiarities and Precedents.

There are peculiarities in the relations of the United States Government and the insurgent States which considerably complicate the question of the "Blockade,"—a term which, for want of a better, we apply to the naval *surveillance* placed over the Southern ports. It is even frequently questioned whether we have a right to blockade our own ports. Now there are on record certain cases of very great interest precisely similar to our own, and whose decision should set completely at rest any fears that our Government in its action has violated the principles of international law, or thrown itself open to reclamation on the part of foreign Powers. We shall cite two instances, the circumstances of which are identical, each to each, with those of the United States and the rebels—that is, in which nations have set on foot a blockade of their own ports, for the purpose of more effectually suppressing armed insurrection within their own borders; and, in so doing, have been acknowledged to have committed no infringment of the law of nations.

During the civil war which, about thirty years ago, broke out in Portugal, between the Queen, Donna MARIA and Don MIGUEL, she established a blockade of ports along the coast of her own kingdom. While this was in force a British steam vessel, the *Lord of the Isles*, succeeded in running it, and entered the port of St. Martinho, a town then in possession of the insurgents, and there discharged a cargo for the use of the Queen's rebellious subjects. The vessel, however, was soon after attacked and captured by Admiral NAPIER, (a British subject, at that time in the naval service of the Queen of Portugal,) and having been taken as lawful prize, proceedings were had for her condemnation, according to the law of Portugal, in the "Supreme Tribunal of Marine," at Lisbon, and by this Court the vessel was condemned as lawful prize on the 27th September, 1836. No reclamation was made by the British Government, and on the case coming up, in another connection, before the British Court of Common Pleas, the Court held that the judgment of the Portuguese Prize Court, whether on the ground of an attempted breach of blockade, or on that of an attempted supply of contraband goods, was conclusive proof that the vessel was owned by *enemies* of the Queen of Portugal, and accordingly dismissed the suit of the plaintiff.

The other historical instance is the case of the *Vixen*, concerning which there was at one time considerable diplomatic correspondence between the Courts of St. James and St. Petersburgh. The Russian Government had for many years desired that the whole extent of the coast from the Sea of Azof should be united to the Empire by formal stipulation, for the purpose of extending and consolidating its power in that direction. This end was nominally reached by the Treaty of Adrianople, concluded between Russia and Turkey in 1829, which placed under the dominion of the Russian Empire the coast of the Black Sea from the mouth of the Kuban to the harbor of St. Nicholas. The authority of the Imperial Government was, however, far from being established in that quarter, in consequence of the chronic insubordination betrayed by the Circassian population. In the year 1831, the Russian Government, without having effected its dominion over the whole territory, announced to the representatives of the European Powers at Constantinople that, "according to the existing laws of Russia, commerce was open and free to ships of all nations; but vessels sailing to the coasts of the Black Sea would touch only at those ports where quarantines and custom-houses were established." It was further stated, that "any attempt to carry on trade with other than the ports of Anapa and Redout-Kalé, on the part of vessels sailing to the eastern shores of the Black Sea, would be looked upon as smuggling, and subject to all the legal consequences to which such trade is liable. At the same time and in the same communication to the Foreign Powers, it was significantly added that Russian "cruisers in those waters had received orders to take care that foreign vessels navigating there, should refrain from touching at any other places on these shores excepting those where quarantine establishments and custom-houses exist."

It was in face of such facts and regulations that the owners of the schooner *Vixen* determined to send that vessel to the Circassian coast with a cargo of salt, presuming that the British Government would not recognize such restrictions on British trade. Instead of proceeding to the Circassian ports named by the Russian Government, the *Vixen* came to anchor in the Bay of Soudjouk-Kalé, at a point of the coast where there was no Russian Custom-house, but where clandestine trade could be carried on with the Circassians, who at that time seem to have been in possession of that place. The shippers of the vessel offered testimony to prove that, at the time of the *Vixen's* arrival in that bay, "the Russian Government had no occupation in any way of any part of the shores of that bay or its vicinity," and the fact, admitted by the Russian Government, that the ship lay at anchor there for thirty-six hours, and discharged a part of her cargo in trade with the inhabitants, would seem to be sufficient evidence that the *de facto* possession of the place, on the land side, resided in the Circassian insurgents. But while the *Vixen* thus lay at anchor, she was captured by the Russian cruiser *Ajax*, as lawful prize, was carried into the port of Sebastopol, and condemned by the Russian Admiralty of the Black Sea. The owners of the vessel, being British subjects, appealed to Lord PALMERSTON, then Foreign Secretary, for restitution, and the facts of the case having been discovered to be as rehearsed, he *dismissed the claim for redress*, and held that the reasons assigned by the Russian Government for the seizure and confiscation of the vessel afforded no ground for just reclamation.

Now, an interesting point in this last instance, and one that bears very close on our own situation, is that there was no mention of "blockade" in all the correspondence on this case. And yet, so close is the analogy between a naval *surveillance*, under such circumstances, and a technical blockade, that the *Vixen* was popularly said to have broken the blockade. With such precedents, recognized by England and the European Powers, it could be nothing but the prompting of purposed hostility if any of them should offer objection to the measures of our Government, or seek to violate the coast guard. Up to the present time, certainly, there has been no evidence of any such intent.

Ill Omens for Treason.

The Southern Confederates are just now experiencing the truth of that old adage that "misfortunes never come single." The past week has been a black one in the Confederate calendar. It has been marked by the capture of Fort Hatteras, and the effectual closing of Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds to the entrance or exit of privateers and their plunder. This is the most serious blow to the piratical pursuits of the rebels that they have yet received. Hatteras Inlet was the chief and almost sole channel of communication with the ocean that Virginia and a large portion of North Carolina had left. Through it they had been enabled to continue a sort of contraband commerce in tar, turpentine and resin, tobacco and cotton. But that outlet of Confederate trade is hermetically sealed, and a convenient den of piratical sea-craft effectually broken up.

Another heavy disaster is the grounding and total loss of the celebrated privateer *Jeff. Davis*, which had already become such a scourge of the seas. This event occurred on Sunday, the 18th ult., on the bar off San Augustin, Florida; but was only known at Richmond last week. The heavy guns of the privateer were all thrown overboard, but it was of no avail. She became a total wreck. The rebels mourn the loss deeply, as that of one, "the number of whose prizes and the value of the merchandise captured, have no parallel since the days of the *Saucy Jack*." So valuable a vessel cannot be replaced.

The loss of the *Jeff. Davis* is a little surprising, and must be hard for the rebels to bear. Her commander, Capt. COXETER, is a navigator of very great experience. He was in the merchant service before the Mexican war. During that war, he was master of a transport, and became thoroughly acquainted with all Southern ports, not only of Mexico, but also of the Southern States and the West Indies. After the war, Capt. C. had command of passenger steamers running between Charleston, S. C., and the towns of East Florida, and obtained such minute knowledge of the coast as made him the fittest of men to navigate a piratical vessel in those waters. But for all this, he has lost the boldest and most successful privateer of the Confederate States.

In the midst of all this ill fortune, JEFF. DAVIS himself is sick—very sick—not able to attach his name to the bills passed by the Confederate Congress. This is bad for a revolutionist. The President, like his privateer, has got among the "breakers," and like it, he may become a "total wreck." The loss of the *Jeff. Davis* privateer is a very bad omen just now. The President will see in it his own doom forecast.

THE REBELS GETTING HARD UP.—The Baltimore *American* brings us some very interesting, and if true, very important intelligence, from the rebels in Virginia. It is to the effect that their numbers have dwindled down to less than a *third* of what they have been supposed to be,—that in clothing, food, means of transport and all the articles necessary to effective military operation, they are destitute to the last degree, and that the remnant of the Army is held together only by the belief, fortified by the reiterated assertions of their leaders, that the United States troops at Washington number only 30,000, and that it is found utterly impossible to recruit any more.

It is quite likely that these reports are somewhat exaggerated. It certainly will not answer for our Government to act upon the assumption of their truth. We must be just as well-prepared at all points as if the rebel army was in perfect order and outnumbered our own. But there is nothing intrinsically improbable in the story itself. The rebels have no money, and lack of money implies the lack of everything else except barely the coarsest and commonest necessaries of life. It is impossible to see how they can maintain permanently, and in inaction, such immense forces as they have been popularly supposed to have collected. The fact, moreover, that they have made no advance movement,—that their conduct seems even more vacillating and irresolute than it did before the battle at Bull Run, shows that they are by no means in so good condition as the public has been led to believe.

France and our Rebellion.

The letter of our Paris Correspondent which we publish this morning, will challenge attention by the positiveness and importance of its statements. The writer has excellent opportunities of being well informed on the subject, and has vindicated his reliability too often in the past to have it questioned now. He asserts, in the most explicit manner, that the Emperor NAPOLEON sympathizes most heartily and thoroughly with our Government in its contest with rebellion, and wishes it the most speedy and complete success;—and that he will do nothing whatever to afford the rebels the slightest encouragement for the prosecution of their schemes. The Emperor is probably influenced in this view quite as much by his foresight into the disastrous results of disunion as by his devotion to the principles repudiated by the rebellion. The capitalists of the Continent, our correspondent writes, fully share this sympathy of the Emperor.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES ON THE WAR.—We publish this morning an interesting letter from Archbishop HUGHES, on the effort made by the Government of the United States to defend itself against the armed rebellion which is seeking its destruction. It was written in reply to one from Bishop LYNCH, of South Carolina, in which that prelate expresses surprise that Irishmen and Catholics should enlist in the war against the South, and repeats the arguments with which the public is already familiar, to show that the South never can be conquered,—that France and England will certainly break the blockade in order to secure a supply of cotton, and that, in the interest of peace, the National Government ought to abandon the contest.

To all this, Archbishop HUGHES replies with calm and clear argument. After refuting the statement of injuries inflicted on the South, he urges the utter wrongfulness of the means they have taken for redress, and shows the folly and shortsightedness of destroying the Union to escape the temporary rule of a President whom they do not like. The word *peace*, he says, is used for the purpose of covering a policy which is neither just nor safe—one which would change the basis of the war, and make it a contest between the two political parties which divide the country. He suggests conventions in both sections, to consider the whole question, and lay the basis for future negotiation. The tone of the letter is mild and conciliatory, though firm in maintaining the honor and rights of the Government.

A FALSE REPORT THAT MIGHT BE TRUE.—The telegraph has done what it could to put the President of the Southern Confederation to death, and to visit the Vice President with fatal illness. The attempt, though not successful, was well devised. DAVIS and STEPHENS have been for many years the victims of ill-health, which very often takes the shape of serious illness, exciting the apprehensions of their friends. Ten years ago the prophecy that either would live to take part in this drama of 1861 would have been derided; and perhaps as much by the men themselves as by any others. But in the case of DAVIS, elevation to office seems to have acted very much as it did with Pope SIXTUS, who threw away his crutch and twenty years of his old age when his election was announced. For eighteen months DAVIS has carried on the Southern conspiracy with the energy of a giant. The movement of events, in rendering his authority more despotic, has added to his burdens. It is no wonder, therefore, that we should hear of his prostration by severe illness at Richmond; nor is there anything inherently improbable in an announcement of his death. Only the rumor we now have lacks any better support than such *à priori* arguments. We shall receive some better sign from the enemy of his decease, when it happens, than a flag at half-mast.

CITY GUARD SEA COAST ARTILLERY.—The movement in our City for the organization of a City Guard for Sea Coast defence, has received a new impulse from the late sea coast operations of our Army and Navy. The meeting, to-night, at No. 654 Broadway, for the election of a Captain and two Lieutenants for each company, will doubtless draw out a full attendance of those already enrolled, and those who may seek to join a gallant body of artillerists. We commend the movement warmly to the public favor. Now is the time to push the enterprise, when there is a popular sympathy aroused fresh and active in its favor.

To be sure, we have little to fear from rebel attacks on our coast; but we should remember that the rebels are seeking to involve foreign nations, of formidable Naval strength, in their quarrel with the United States Government. Already numerous and powerful war vessels from England and France are lying around our shores, looking after the interests of their Governments. We have no reason to apprehend any interference from either; but the best, and, indeed, the only safe rule of conduct for a people under such circumstances, is to be impregnable. A Naval Power at war with us would dash first at our great and rich cities. But a moderate degree of preparation would make New-York safe against all comers.

Political.

GREENPORT, L. I., Monday, Sept. 2.

The Democratic District Convention for this Assembly District, held here to-day, elected H. A. REEVE, BENJ. WOOD, and C. R. MERRALL as Delegates to the State Convention on the 5th, with JNO. CASE and J. W. GAWLEY as alternates.

At the Republican District Convention, held on the 31st of August, W. H. GLEASON and JAS. H. TUTHILL were elected delegates to the Republican State Convention on the 11th. A resolution was passed instructing delegates to support Union men, without reference to party, for nomination.

The Remains of Father Hackett.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

The remains of Father HACKETT, Pastor of St. John's, Salina, reached this city in a metalic coffin from Saratoga last evening, and was received at the Central depôt by hundreds of citizens. The remains were escorted to the church, where the body is visited by crowds of persons from the different Catholic congregations. Appropriate religious ceremonies commence at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, with the office for the dead, after which a grand requiem mass will be celebrated, and the funeral will immediately follow.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

$757,629 in Treasure and 30,000 Stand of Government Arms.

The Privateer Sumter Cruising for the California Steamers

POSITION OF AFFAIRS IN NEW-GRANADA.

Political Agitations in South America.

THE REVOLTS IN THE ARGENTINE.

The steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, from Aspinwall on the 26th of August, with the mails, passengers and treasure from California, and interesting intelligence from New-Granada and Central and South America. She brings $757,629 in treasure, consigned as follows:

The following is the specie list of the *Northern Light*:

Order	$51,491	W. Seligman & Co.	[illegible]
P. Naylor	10,000	Jitter & Adams	[illegible]
J. B. Newton & Co.	7,298	Metropolitan Bank	[illegible]
Roberts, Morrison & Co	7,000	J. Lee & Co.	[illegible]
J. H. Cogghill	6,700	C. W. Crosby	[illegible]
Richard Patrick	33,000	A. E. Hecht	[illegible]
W. Hiller & Co.	6,000	Frank Baker	[illegible]
Mayone & Son	4,000	A. S. Rosenbaum	[illegible]
Janson, Bond & Co.	5,000	Ballin & Saunders	[illegible]
Amer. Ex. Bank	18,000	J. Heller & Bro.	[illegible]
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co	23,000	H. Stauss	[illegible]
W. S. Coleman & Co.	61,900	McHawley	[illegible]
DeWitt, Kittle & Co.	8,000	Glidden & Williams	[illegible]
Scholle, Bro	20,400	R. Meader	[illegible]
J. Patrick & Co.	30,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	[illegible]

ASPINWALL.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$585	Ribbon & Munoz	[illegible]
Herques & Masseras	325	J. H. Ledgerwood	[illegible]
Colgate & Hoffman	2,270	H. B. Howard & Son	[illegible]
S. L. Isaacs	580	Horace Ripley	[illegible]

NEW-GRANADA.

Important Arrival of Arms from California—The Revolution in New-Granada—Death of Lieut. Harris, of the Lancaster—The Sumter at Trinidad.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, Aug. 25, 1861.

We have no later dates than the 23d of last month from Bogota, which I forwarded you by the last steamer, and which fully confirmed the occupation of that Capital by Gen. MOSQUERA. We have a report that 500 men were killed on both sides in the five hours' attack, but this is doubtful.

Considerable agitation exists in Panama in relation to coming events, growing out of the change in the General Government. The State of Panama, so far as its officials are concerned, is in the hands of the old Government or Conservative Party, while no doubt a majority of the people favor the Revolutionary Party. The State Legislature meets in its ordinary session on the 1st of September, when a stormy time is apprehended by some. But my impression is, that the Conservatives will see the impossibility of contending against the new Government, and will fall readily into line under MOSQUERA. The Governor of Bolivar has addressed, from Carthagena, a note to the Governor of Panama, notifying him of the success of MOSQUERA, and asking him to acknowledge his rule, intimating at the same time his readiness to enforce obedience to the mandate, if the authorities of Panama shall be obstinate. To this the Governor of Panama mildly replies that the threats of him of Bolivar are altogether unnecessary, as the Legislature of this State will soon decide upon the proper course to be pursued.

In the State of Cauca, the reception of the news of MOSQUERA's victory caused the Government General, ARBOLEDA, to fall back on to Pasto with the 700 or 800 men under his command, and it is thought they will disband. Gen. ARBOLEDA will probably go to Ecuador, on whose frontier he now is, or to the United States. He claims to have been elected President of New-Grenada in place of the late ruler, OSPINA, but his chances fled with MOSQUERA's entrance into Bogota.

The United States steam flag-ship *Lancaster*, the British war-ship *Termagant*, and French war-ship *Bayonnaise*, are in port. The relief for the Engineers of the *Lancaster* arrived out on the 22d, and the old list go home to-day. They all came out in the *Lancaster*, have served two years and four months, and are as follows: Chief Engineer, Wm. W. W. Wood. First Assistants, E. D. Robie, Thomas Williamson. Second Assistants, James D. Wright, C. E. De Valin, Thomas Cunningham, Joseph N. Cahill. Third Assistant, Herman Delius. I have to announce the death of Lieut. JOSEPH HARRIS, of Massachusetts, of the *Lancaster*. He died at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, of fever. He was a promising young officer. Five men have died on the *Lancaster* since she arrived from Acapulco, about a fortnight since. There are none now sick on board.

All the Engineers of the *Lancaster* took the oath of allegiance to the National Government, and will be found faithful to the last. I hear that Chief Engineer WOOD loses $17,000 in Tennessee bonds by his adhesion to the Stars and Stripes. Assistant WILLIAMSON is from Virginia. His father is Chief Engineer under the "Confederate Government," and disclaims his son for his loyalty.

In the port of Aspinwall there is only the brig-of-war *Bainbridge* and the store-ship *Falmouth*.

The American bark *Arethusa*, of New-York, which sailed from Aspinwall on the 22d inst., returned to port on the 23d, the officers and all hands, except the cook, sick. They are all doing well, and she will go to sea again in three or four days.

Mr. THOMAS NELSON, U. S. Minister to Chili, left Panama for his destination on the 24th.

We have advices by way of St. Thomas, that the Confederate privateer *Sumter* coaled in the latter part of July at the Island of Trinidad, taking all she could on deck. Capt. SEMMES avowed his intention of cruising off the Brazilian coast, in order to fall in with East Indian and California vessels. But this is not probably his intention, as he was seen, Aug. 5, passing Magarita, Venezuela, out of sight of land, steering west, which would be the course in running down for the Aspinwall steamers.

The *Northern Light* should have sailed from Aspinwall last evening, but will be detained till the 26th to take a large amount of ordnance stores to New-York from California. These are said to be valued at over half a million of dollars, and among them to be from 20,000 to 30,000 Minié muskets. How so many came in California, I have not heard.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Political Amnesty in Honduras—Increase of Trade in Guatemala—The Proposed Isthmus Canal—Failure of the Chiriqui Railroad.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, Aug. 25, 1861.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus* arrived at Panama, from Central American ports, on the 22d. She brings dates from Guatemala to Aug. 10, from Salvador to the 12th, Nicaragua to the 16th, and from Costa Rica to the 19th of August. The news is of but little interest.

HONDURAS AND GUATEMALA.

The President of Honduras has issued a decree permitting the return to the Republic of all political exiles, with the exception of Bishop MIGUEL DE CID. DON JUAN DE JESUS ZEPEDA, recommended by the Court at Rome, takes his place.

The agricultural industry of Guatemala, in coffee, cochineal, sugar, etc., is augmenting rapidly, consequent upon the regular steam intercourse between the ports of that Republic and Europe and America, instituted by the Panama Railroad Company. Through [illegible] of this Company, the [illegible] rapidly gaining influence in the Central American States, which, as well as the trade of those States, has so long a time been the property of France and Great Britain.

NICARAGUA.

Congress has ratified the contract with Señor PEREZ to make a canal across the Isthmus of Nicaragua, but with modifications. It would do the same thing to any one who might wish to make a turnpike road to the moon, and with about the same chances of the work being done.

COSTA RICA.

Congress has decreed that the privileges extended to Don CRISANTO MEDINA to establish a national bank, have expired. It has also annulled the contract with Mr. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER to make a railroad across Chiriqui from the port of Golfo Dolce, on the Pacific, to Bocas del Toro, on the Atlantic; Mr. MEAGHER having failed to pay in the guarantee of $50,000 that he and his company would make the road.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Political Matters in Peru—A New Difficulty with Bolivia—The Presidential Election in Chili—Destructive Fire in Valparaiso—The Revolt in the Argentine.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, Aug. 25, 1861.

The regular semi-monthly British steamer arrived from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, at [illegible], on the 21st, bringing dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile of the 2d, from Bolivia to the [illegible], and from Callao and Lima to the 14th August. From Ecuador there is nothing new.

PERU.

The news of the election of the Government candidate, Gen. PEZET, for Vice-President of the Republic, over Gen. LAVALLE, is confirmed. It is said that Gen. CASTILLA, the President, proposes to place Gen. PEZET at the head of the Government, in order that he (CASTILLA) may augment his own chances for the next Presidential term, the Constitution not allowing him to immediately succeed himself. But it appears, on the other hand, that the people of Peru are tired of the long reign of CASTILLA, and his project is not at all certain to succeed.

In Callao the anniversary of Peruvian independence was celebrated with much enthusiasm, and the burden of many of the toasts were anathemas against the treason of SANTANA in Santo Domingo, which is the more felt in Peru at this time, from the fact that Government journals at Madrid are now advocating the repossession of the Chincha Islands by Spain.

Ex-President Gen. ECHENIQUE and other distinguished political prisoners have not only been refused their liberty, but it is even said they are to be exiled to Brazil or China. Gen. VIVANCO, the chief of the late Arequipa revolution, by a decree of CASTILLA, has been invited back to Peru and given a command in the Army.

Trade both at Callao and Lima remains very dull. Not a single American vessel had entered for guano or sailed with a cargo for the past seventeen days.

BOLIVIA.

Much agitation existed at La Paz on account of the reply of Gen. CASTILLA, of Peru, to the note of Gen. ACHA, President of Bolivia, which says: that "the Government of Peru cannot enter into explanations with the Government of Bolivia until the former has received the satisfaction due for the repeated outrages and injuries which she has suffered at the hands of the latter, and particularly for the violation by an armed Bolivian force of the territory of Peru." The Executive submitted this note to Congress, which had held several secret sessions over it, the three principal members of the Cabinet having been present. Nothing transpired of the discussion, but it is believed the required satisfaction will not be given. Still, it is not believed it will end in war.

The work upon the unfinished cathedral of La Paz, which edifice is to be one of the most beautiful in America, is to be recommenced.

CHILI.

The most important fact is the unanimous election of Don JOSE JOAQUIN PEREZ, to succeed Señor MONTT for the next Presidential term of six years. The Liberals and Conservatives united on him, both parties claiming him as favorable to their views. It is asserted that one of his first acts will be a decree of general amnesty to all political offenders; and it is further said, he will dispatch the steam war-ship *Esmeralda* to Callao to bring back the numerous political exiles now in Peru.

In Valparaiso a fire, which broke out in the magnificent Hotel de Londres, on Cochrane-street, nearly destroyed that building and other adjoining property. Insurance on all, $93,000. JOHN BROWN, turner, was insured for $10,000; THOMPSON, WATSON & Co., $10,000.

The work on the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad is progressing, as is also that to the south.

A joint stock company, which has been chartered to make street railways in Valparaiso, will commence operations immediately.

Business was dull in Valparaiso, and merchants continued to fail. It is said that much of the commercial distress is due to the fact that the imports of Chili the past year exceeded by four millions of dollars the exports. Flour is held in Valparaiso at $2 87 to $3 00 the quintal, six months; Carolina rice, at 4¾ cents. California lumber is low and not wanted, while good qualities of Atlantic lumber sell well. Copper, in bars, is worth $17 cash. Freights to England are £4 10 to £4 15—to the United States $10 per English ton. Exchange on England, 90 days, 44 to 44½ pence per dollar. On the United States, 90 days 13 to 14 per cent., nominal.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Cordova, Buenos Ayres and other provinces are again in revolt, or threatening war against the Government of President DERQUI, and are marshaling forces for the contest. War appears inevitable.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

READING FOR THE ARMY.

The Central Army Committee of the New-York Evangelical Alliance reported at a meeting of the Board, Monday evening, that, during last month, 520,000 pages of religious reading, 30,500 religious papers and 4,000 hymn-books had been sent to the Army; $120 62 had been paid out, besides much of such matter that had been donated. Stationery had been sent to many of the regiments. The Committee was instructed to extend the work, and send reading to all the Chaplains who desire the same. The Secretary, Mr. GOSS, had visited some 40 of the regiments they were supplying at Washington. A joint Committee had been appointed at Washington, to distribute the reading, and arrangements made with the Postal Department for transportation from Washington to any point where the regiments may chance to be. A meeting is to be held next Sunday, in one of our City churches, when Mr. Goss will give the result of his observations in the hospitals, camps and rebel prisons.

THE GERMAN ARTILLERY CORPS.

The men of this regiment received their uniforms on Monday, and will be ready to march early next week. A few more men are wanted, who will receive pay, rations and uniform, immediately on enlisting. The following letter has been handed us for publication:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By a mistake of your reporter of military affairs, he gave me the name as builder of the Dueppler Schanzen, in Holstein: which I feel in honor bound to contradict herewith, as being not so.

Yours, respectfully, ALBERT ARNDT.
Captain, First Battery German Artillery Corps.

THE FIFTH GERMAN RIFLES.

Capt. ADOLPHUS DOBKE, of this regiment, had a company inspected and mustered into the service of the United States on Monday. After being sworn in, the men were assigned quarters at Landmann's Park.

COL. PERRY'S CONTINENTAL GUARD.

The Continental Guard, Col. PERRY, has 700 in camp at Fort Hamilton. Divine service is held here on Sundays, the Colonel himself occasionally officiating. On Sunday evening they had a dress parade, which was witnessed by a large concourse of spectators. The regiment made a fine appearance in their new uniforms of gray. Five companies have been fully equipped.

THE ASTOR REGIMENT.

This regiment, commanded by Col. CHARLES ROSENFIELD, is approaching fast towards its completion, and will soon be ready to take the field. It will muster nearly fifteen hundred strong, including an artillery corps. The regiment will be furnished with a new patented [illegible], a model of which can be seen at head-quarters, so that it will constantly, and under all circumstances, be provided with fresh and good water. The head-quarters of the regiment are No. 4 New Chambers-street, two doors below Chatham-street. The men are immediately sent to Camp Lyon, under the charge of a competent officer, where every necessary preparation is made for their reception.

THE IRA HARRIS GUARDS.

Several companies have already been mustered in. On Saturday last a full company arrived from Cuba, Allegany County, N. Y., in charge of Major JAS. DAVIDSON and Capt. WM. P. PRATT, who recruited them in just two weeks time. They were inspected, mustered and sworn into the United States service the same day, and quartered at Camp Henderson, Staten Island.

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment is again being organised for the war. Monday one company was mustered into the United States service. Other companies will be mustered in shortly, and it is expected that the regiment will be ready to march in a very short time.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Unusual activity prevails in this Department. Gen. ARTHUR'S aids and assistants are kept busily at work in sending off uniforms, shoes, under-shirts and other articles of dress to companies as quickly as they are mustered into the service of the United States. This plan, though it certainly benefits the men and facilitates recruiting, adds greatly to the labors of this Department, as a thousand pairs of shoes are just as easily shipped as thirty-two pairs, and the smaller number takes just as long to carry to the quarters or encampments of the various regiments.

THE SCOTT RIFLES.

This regiment, Col. WM. R. McDONALD, had a company inspected by Dr. MOTT, and mustered into the service of the United States, yesterday. Capt. R. C. MITCHELL was in command of the company; the men are quartered at Silver Lake, Staten Island.

COL. HAWKINS' REGIMENT OF ZOUAVES.

Sixty recruits for this, the Ninth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, will leave for Fortress Monroe to-day. Last evening the men were quartered in the Park; to-day, before marching, each man will be supplied with three days' rations.

THE WASHINGTON ZOUAVES.

This regiment, which is at present encamped at Camp Vanderbilt, is rapidly becoming completed. By the 20th of the month, it is expected that the men will be in a condition to march to the seat of war. Head-quarters are at No. 76 Varick-street. Yesterday, a company, under command of Capt. PECKHAM, was mustered into the service of the United States. Col. JAMES H. ROMAINE is in command of the organization.

THE FIFTH GERMAN RIFLES.

Capt. ADOLPHUS DOBKE, of this regiment, had a company inspected and mustered into the service of the United States, on Monday. After being sworn in, the men were assigned quarters at Landmann's Park. Yesterday, another company was mustered in, Capt. FREDERICK BICKELHAUP being in command.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, the Clerk called the panel of Grand Jurors, when the following gentlemen answered to their names and were sworn in:

Gordon W. Burnham, Foreman,
Chas. A. Baldwin, James G. Smith, Win'p S. Gilman,
Edward Bill, John L. Olcott, Wm. B. Hook,
Elias Dexter, Hiram Wisner, Rich'd D. Lathrop,
Samuel Dawson, Elnathan Thorne, Wm. Minns,
Arch. A. Peterson, Daniel M. Devoe, Wilmot Oakley,
Elias Ponvert, Jonat'n A. Frazer, Stephen Philbin,
Robert W. Rodman, Robert T. Woodward.

The Recorder charged the Grand Jury after the usual form, and dwelt at some length on the tardiness shown by business men in the community in answering the summons of the Court and coming forward to fulfill their duty as citizens, by assisting as jurymen in the administration of the law.

James McGrath was tried and convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to two years and eight months in the State Prison.

Thomas Carter was tried and convicted of burglary and sentenced to three years in the State Prison.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

CLERKE, J.—*William Loeschigk et al.* vs. *Joseph Norris.*—Motion dismissed.

James Wetherreld et al. vs. *Henry C. Bowden et al.*—Motion granted.

Joseph Fisher vs. *Bernard Smith et al.*—Motion for judgment denied.

Floyd Bayley et al. vs. *Peter V. T. Lane.*—Motion for judgment granted—twenty days to give security.

David A. Schrynser et al. vs. *William Nelson.*—Motion for judgment granted.

Henry C. Buel vs. *Charles Pellarks.*—Motion for judgment denied without costs.

Stephen P. Russell vs. *George Brown.*—Reference ordered to D. A. Fowler, Esq.

William Vroman vs. *Anthony Post.*—Motion for judgment granted

Albert Henn vs. *Martin Lynch.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale granted. Sheriff to sell.

Henry J. D. Kessler et al. vs. *Joseph N. Ottengen et al.*—Motion for judgment granted.

Andrew Mount et al. vs. *The Same et al.*—Motion for judgment granted.

Andrew Lester vs. *Simon Weil.*—Motion for judgment granted.

Louis J. Lansing vs. *Charles J. Holden.*—Motion for Special Circuit granted.

William M. Lummis vs. *George T. Young.*—Motion dismissed.

Alexander Meech vs. *Austin Carr.*—Motion for Short Calendar denied.

William M. Clinton. vs. *John S. Brown.*—Motion for extra allowance dismissed.

Abraham L. Izzard vs. *William Hickock.*—Motion to place on Circuit Calendar granted.

Benj. J. Eyre vs. *John C. Philps.*—Motion to place on Circuit Calendar granted.

Jonas Sellone vs. *Edward G. Kidler.*—Motion to place on Circuit Calendar granted.

Jesse Mott vs. *Albert G. James.*—Motion to place on Circuit Calendar granted.

Walter H. Taylor vs. *DeLoss Stevens.*—Motion for Special Circuit granted.

Samuel Lord, Executor &c., vs. *Joseph Lee.*—Motion to place on Special Circuit Calendar granted.

Gustavus A. Sillendahl vs. *Samuel M. Bennett.*—Motion for short Calendar granted.

Richard Saltenstall vs. *James R. Ferris.*—Motion for Special Circuit Calendar.

John R. Pierson et al vs. *Adam A. Nestill.*—Motion for short calendar granted.

Clinton Rice et al vs. *John Fox.*—Motion granted.

Richard Saltenstall vs. *Elisha Bloomer.*—Motion granted.

George H. Blanchard vs. *John R. Stout.*—Motion granted.

Anson T. Colt vs. *Jacob W. Hogstand.*—Motion granted.

George W. Gashire vs. *Benj. M. Kenyon.*—Motion granted.

The Citizens' Bank vs. *Henry Coggill.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Joseph Park, Jr. vs. *E. B. Balch.*—Motion denied, without costs.

William Bouton vs. *Aaron Watson.*—Motion denied, without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Whitman* vs. *Moller.*—Motion granted, so far as to make the Messrs. Harts defendants, on payment of the fund into Court.

Higgins vs. *Roberts.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Benkard vs. *Rushmore.*—Motion denied, without costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 3, 1861.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	88¾	10	Continental Bk....	64
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	89¾	25	Corn Exchange Bk.	75
3,000	U. S. 5s, '65	86	10	Market Bank	79
5,000	Treas. 6 ₩c. 2 Year	97⅞	5	Del. & Hud. C. Co..	84
500	do.	98	50	Pac. M. S. Co....s30	75
10,000	Ohio State 6s, '60.	99	65	do.	75½
4,000	Ill.CanalBonds'60	80¼	50	do....b30	76
2,000	Ill.Coup.Bonds'70	82	50	Hud. Riv. R.	33
4,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	43¼	140	N. Y. Central R.	73⅛
3,000	do.	43⅛	200	do....s10	73¼
10,000	do....s10	43⅛	100	do....b10	73⅜
2,000	Virginia State 6s.	54	300	do.	73⅛
2,000	N. C. State 6s	61½	50	do....t w	73⅛
31,000	Mo. State 6s	41½	300	do.	73⅛
20,000	do.	41⅝	10	Harlem Railroad...	10¼
10,000	do....b30	41⅝	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	29
10,000	do....b10	41¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. Sp...s30	64¾
5,000	do.	41⅝	50	do.	64⅝
5,000	do....c.	41⅝	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R..	7
5,000	do....b10	41⅝	460	Gal. & Chi. R.	66⅝
5,000	do....c.	41¾	50	do.	66⅝
4,000	Mo. 6s. Iss. to H. & St. Jos. R.	47	50	do....s5	66⅜
5,000	Cal. State 7s	76	50	do....s30	66⅜
1,000	N.Y.Cen.bds.,'76.	101	200	Clev. & Tol. R....b10	29⅜
3,000	Erie2dM.bs.exint	93½	500	do.	29½
1,000	C.B.&Q.R8₩c.bs	91½	50	do.	29⅜
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs...	91½	300	Chi. & R.I.R.	41⅝
2,000	LaC.&Mil.L.G.b.	10	100	do.	41¾
1,000	N. J. Cen. 1st m.	102½	150	do....s10	41⅞
40	Merchants' Bk....	80	150	do.	41⅝
30	Mechanics' Bk....	85	25	Chi., Bur. & Q. R..	60
5	Metropolitan Bk...	80	77	M. & P. Du C. 2d P.	45

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	88¾	5,000	Tenn. St. 6's, '90.	43⅛
2,000	U. S. 5s, '65	86	38	Merchants' Bank	80
25,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	79½	5	Continental Bank	64
12,000	U. S. 5s, '71, Cou.	79½	50	N. Y. Cen. R....b60	73⅛
1,000	Treas. 6₩c. 2 Year	98	100	do.	73⅛
5,000	La. State 6s	55	100	Mich. So. & N. I. R..	13½
5,000	Missouri State 6s	41⅞	80	Gal. & Chic. R.	66⅜
20,000	do.	42	25	Clev. & Toledo R...	29⅜
10,000	do....b30	42			

[illegible] The first day's general response to the appeal of the Secretary of the Treasury for a popular subscription to the National Loan in 7.30 ₩ Cent. Bonds was made at the Sub-Treasury Office to-day. Although this appeal had been anticipated by large daily applications for these Bonds, the pressure at the counter of the office by subscribers of almost every class to-day exceeded any other day since the Loan was made public. We look for a continuance, and when the Bonds are ready for delivery, an increase of this eagerness to participate in the Loan. We understand that about two hundred and fifty individual applications were made to-day. In addition to the sums paid in in this way, the Associated Banks of New-York promptly deposited $3,500,000 in gold, as the third installment of 10 ₩ cent. on their recent negotiation of Aug. 15; so that the Treasury at present is quite rich in its New-York Specie balances, besides $24,500,000 still to its credit in account with our Banks.

There is continued improvement and some speculative excitement in the various branches of general trade this week. The rise in Cotton and Cotton Goods continues, and new evidences of speculation appear on the Corn Exchange and in the line of staple Woolen Goods. The Greek firms are reported as heavy buyers of Indian Corn, a good part of which may possibly be held in store for lower freights, although immediately drawn against on London by the buyers. The movement is said to be based on a strong speculative confidence that the present moderate prices, notwithstanding large anticipated supplies from the West, must advance with the season. The Exports of Grain and other Domestic Produce this week figure up nearly *three million dollars* in value, as against less than two millions same week last season. The Exchange market is influenced by the supply of Merchant bills thus created, and rates close barely steady for the Boston mail at 107½@107⅝. The comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from the Port of New-York to Foreign Ports, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,562,169	$1,863,457	$2,705,547
Previously rept'd.	42,898,875	58,593,458	83,991,431
Since Jan. 1	44,461,044	60,456,915	86,696,978

We understand that the American Bank Note Company have prepared *twenty millions* in the Circulating Notes of the Treasury of the United States, of the denominations of $5, $10, and $20, for immediate gradual employment by the Department at Washington. The notes are made redeemable at the various points designated in the Loan Act of Congress, New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. They will be used in the public disbursements, in place of the frequent and unnecessary transfer of small gold coin from one depository of the Government to another, but redeemed at all times in gold, on presentation at the point of payment, and received at all times and points at all par, for customs and other dues to the Government. The operation, though meeting some opposition by certain extreme theorists of the bullion school, is generally commended by the public, and will certainly be pursued by Mr. CHASE, to the extent that it will save the transmission of Specie, or the disturbance of the money market, by unnecessary Specie drafts upon the great cities.

The market for stocks manifested increased strength to-day, and the rumors of a battle near Washington in the afternoon failed to check the gradual advance in prices. The best feature of the Stock Exchange is the firmness in Government securities. The Funded Stock of 1881, coupon shape, was wanted at 89½ ₩ cent., the 5s of 1874 at 79½, and the Treasury 6 ₩ cents of 1863 at 98@98⅛ ₩ cent. The State Stock of Missouri is improving since the proclamation of Gen. FREMONT, and there was an active speculative demand to-day, at 41½@¾@42 ₩ cent., closing 42 ₩ cent. bid. Tennessees, Ohios, Illinois and Virginias were also firm. New-York Central shares ranged 73⅛@73¼ ₩ cent., without particular activity, while the Western Road shares were generally ¼@⅜ ₩ cent. higher than yesterday, and firm at the close. Late in the afternoon the market left off about as follows:

Central	73⅜	Missouris	42
Erie	24⅜	Tennessees	43⅛
Galena	66⅝	Illinois Central	64¾
Rock Island	41⅝	United States 6s, 1881..	89¾
Toledo	29⅜	Treasury Notes	98

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	80	American Exchange	75
Manhattan	110	Bank of the Republic	80
Merchants'	80	Bank of N. America	74
Mechanics'	84½	Metropolitan	79¾
America	90	Market	78½
City	100	Shoe & Leather	77
Tradesmen's	91	Corn Exchange	74
Butchers & Drovers'	100	Continental	64
National	80	Commonwealth	80
Seventh Ward	112½	New-York County	67
State of New-York	75	Importers' & Traders'	76¾
Commerce	78½	Park	86
Broadway	100		

The Railway mortgages were bid for as follows:

N. Y. Central sixes	92	N. Indiana firsts	77½
N.Y.C. 6's Real Estate	87	Mich.So.&N.In.s.f.7₩c.	74
N. Y. Cent. sevens,'64.	100½	Pacific R.7₩c.g'd by Mo.	30
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76.	100½	Illinois Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75.	91¼
N. Y. Cen. sevens, convertible '76	101	T. H.&A. firsts 7 ₩ c.	53
Erie firsts, '68	103	T.H.&A. seconds,8₩c.	12
Erie seconds, '59	98	L.C.& Mil.L.Gt.Bonds	10
Erie thirds, '83	83½	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Erie fourths, '80	67½	C.&N.W.firsts 2d series	38
Hudson firsts, '69	103	Han. & St. Joseph	28
Hudson thirds, '75	78½	N. J. Central firsts	102½
Hudson convertibles '67	68	N. J. Central seconds	100
Clev., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c.	91½	Chicago & R'k I. firsts	91
M. Cent. n. f. 8 ₩ c. '82	97½	L.Erie & Wabash firsts	60½
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts	80	L. Erie & W. seconds	25½
Mich. So. 7 ₩c. seconds	60	Del.,Lack.& West. firsts	97½
Mich So. 7 ₩ c. Ass. B.	52	Cin.,Ham. & Dayton bs.	80
		Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	72

We regret to announce the decease of Mr. SCHUYLER LIVINGSTON, an old and esteemed merchant of New-York, of the firm of Messrs. BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, and a Director in the Bank of the State of New-York. The death of Mr. JACOB AIMS, former President of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank is also announced to-day.

A rumor obtained in the Street this afternoon that an arrest had been made by the United States Marshal, on suspicion of aid and comfort to the Southern rebellion, of some well known merchant of South-street whose name is not mentioned.

The transactions to-day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer were:

Receipts	$4,372,375 54
Payments	1,710,395 84
Balance	11,462,926 16
For Customs	8,000 00
For Treasury Notes	3,807,590 00

The following is the amount of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

	Week ending Aug. 31, 1861.	Season, to same date.
Del. and Hudson Canal Co....tons	25,840	452,371
Pennsylvania Coal Co	21,886	399,984
Total tons	47,726	852,355

For the corresponding period last year:

	Week.	Season.
Del. and Hudson Canal Co....tons	12,186	286,456
Pennsylvania Coal Co	27,638	429,179
Total tons	39,824	715,629

The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, of last evening, says:

"In monetary circles there is very little doing, and no change from the present stagnant condition of affairs can be anticipated until there is more activity in business affairs. The official returns of the Banks tomorrow will show a decline of $700,000 in their Specie deposits for the last two weeks. Meanwhile they have paid into the Sub-Treasury, on account of the United States Loan, about $1,000,000, which leaves the Specie line upwards of $6,000,000—more than ample for all present banking purposes. Two of the instalments of 10 ₩ cent. each of the Five Million Loan has already been paid, and another 10 ₩ cent. will be paid in a few days. The Gold has already commenced returning to the Banks from the Government contractors."

The receipts of the Toledo, Wabash and [illegible]

[illegible]

Passengers	[illegible]
Freight	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Increase	[illegible]

The Hudson River Railroad earnings for August, 1860, were [illegible]
August, 1861 [illegible]
Decrease [illegible]

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	SPECIE. Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North America	2,381,[illegible]	2,412,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farmers & Mech.	4,077,983	4,081,6[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,1[illegible]
Commercial	1,886,000	1,851,000	[illegible]	253,000
Mechanics'	1,809,736	1,844,636	303,530	254,419
N. Liberties	1,394,000	1,402,000	384,000	309,000
Southwark	944,619	981,153	328,137	322,383
Kensington	683,705	680,296	174,798	167,278
Penn Township	615,223	700,113	194,461	178,004
Western	1,349,420	1,463,290	554,741	538,643
Man. & Mech.	1,032,430	1,271,910	150,329	133,203
Commerce	642,197	720,401	179,388	205,819
Girard	2,093,530	2,360,389	279,528	299,919
Tradesmen's	523,952	534,560	166,657	161,209
Consolidation	482,091	418,180	86,568	72,402
City	835,900	828,316	165,180	138,515
Commonwealth	476,553	479,672	87,111	70,663
Corn Exchange	359,000	358,000	87,000	87,000
Union	329,210	411,000	55,610	55,000
Total	27,457,117	28,557,264	$6,487,587	$6,179,482
Amount in Sub-Treasury				$982,035
Aggregate				$7,161,517

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.
Philadelphia	$2,405,000	$2,266,000	$226,000	$237,000
North America	2,496,947	2,441,402	226,035	219,295
Farmers & Mech	3,644,993	3,791,163	352,220	358,035
Commercial	1,221,000	1,127,000	97,000	102,000
Mechanics'	1,046,056	1,016,120	122,460	124,695
N. Liberties	1,047,000	1,008,000	76,000	77,000
Southwark	772,626	804,594	65,530	65,245
Kensington	424,578	436,974	104,940	195,880
Penn Township	526,590	545,919	59,212	61,902
Western	1,113,445	1,215,484	106,055	106,675
Man. & Mech	526,626	756,765	65,905	64,345
Commerce	518,743	619,960	52,790	54,080
Girard	720,358	1,202,607	157,610	161,270
Tradesmen's	419,126	429,054	56,059	55,576
Consolidation	195,282	186,456	70,573	71,885
City	515,306	471,934	43,420	43,120
Commonwealth	262,359	248,300	61,125	62,065
Corn Exchange	203,000	219,000	73,000	80,000
Union	158,430	244,000	30,680	35,000
Total	18,217,914	19,030,712	$2,046,614	$2,074,048

The aggregate of the Bank statement compares with those of the previous week as follows:

	Aug. 26.	Sept 2.	Difference.
Capital Stock	$11,811,030	$11,811,485	Inc... $455
Loans	27,457,117	28,557,264	Inc..1,104,137
Specie	6,487,587	6,179,482	Dec.. 308,105
Due from other B'ks.	1,133,045	1,132,168	Dec.. 77
Due to other Banks..	2,988,213	3,132,796	Inc... 144,583
Deposits	18,217,914	19,030,712	Inc... 812,798
Circulation	2,046,614	2,074,048	Inc.. 27,434

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the fourth week in August in the years 1860 and 1861 is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	22,592	358,052	935,056	4,000
1861	55,024	752,014	1,333,852	—
	Inc... 32,432	Inc.3[illegible],962	Inc. 398,796	Dec.4,000

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st of August inclusive, during the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	406,215	5,148,658	9,677,651	80,806
1861	624,459	12,995,462	10,581,545	198,459
	Inc.218,244	Inc. 7,846,804	Inc. 903,894	Inc.117,653

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows an increase of 1,787,605 bbls. flour. The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 31st of August, in the years indicated:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Canal opened	April 15.	April 25.	May 1.
Flour, bbls	223,753	406,215	624,459
Wheat, bush	744,944	5,148,658	12,995,462
Corn	1,546,568	9,677,651	10,581,545
Barley	158,892	80,806	198,459
Oats	2,510,710	3,710,046	2,995,885
Rye	100,519	131,745	405,753

The following statement shows the receipts of produce at Montreal by rail and river since the 1st of January to

	Aug. 31, 1861.	Aug. 30, 1860.	Sept. 1, 1859.	Sept. 4, 1858.
Ashes, bbls	18,832	24,070	26,104	19,016
Flour, bbls	579,893	320,015	280,773	453,752
C'n meal, bbls.	290,470	67,531	71,412	29,688
Oatmeal, bbls..	15,073	5,250	552	1,119
Pork, bbls	10,420	7,740	12,280	10,924
Beef, bbls	267	227	316	583
Wheat, bush..	4,263,008	1,079,338	220,309	1,319,633
Barley, bush...	9,707	13,249	8,578	12,405
Oats, bush	52,502	27,824	29,642	104,050
Peas, bush	904,795	337,051	6,546	50,234
Butter, kegs	15,957	21,087	8,080	7,428
Lard, kegs	1,634	1,781	423	2,370
And exports via St. Lawrence and Portland:				
Ashes, bbls	14,208	17,479	20,629	16,071
Flour, bbls	408,179	109,586	31,809	146,068
Wheat, bush..	3,651,434	453,632	—	644,559
Corn meal, bbls.	134,196	24,387	3,015	14,967
Pork, bbls	478	365	834	186
Butter, kegs	12,208	14,766	3,585	2,777
Barley, bush..	600	90	—	300
Peas, bush	1,286,693	526,740	47,997	123,822
Lard, kegs	389	4,146	12	173
Beef, bbls	606	508	115	37
Oatmeal, bbls..	28,696	15,826	125	208
Oats, bush	302,525	198,315	—	32,160

United States Circulating Notes.

From Hallet's American and European Circular.

The Government has to its credit in the Sub-Treasury and vaults of the banks, $50,000,000 in specie. The issue of Treasury Notes, payable out of this fund, would simply be checks against it, precisely of the character of those drawn by an ordinary depositor against his credits. A merchant going to Chicago or St. Louis, to make purchases of produce to the amount of $1,000,000, would take only a small portion of this sum in specie, as drafts upon New-York or Boston, or Philadelphia, would be worth to him more than specie, for exchange. If the Government should transport $5,000,000 in specie to St. Louis, to be paid out in military operations, the greater portion would speedily return to this City in the ordinary course of trade. The issue of an equal amount of Treasury Notes at St. Louis, would allow their equivalent in specie to remain on deposit, and maintain the amount held by the banks and Sub-Treasury at a uniform figure, avoiding in this way all anxiety about, or disturbance of the money market. The tendency of specie is always to the great centres, and if taken from, always returns to them. By leaving it in its proper place of deposit, and checking against it from all parts of the country, by an issue of Treasury notes, the operations of Government would harmonize with the public advantage, and save a great deal of expense and risk in the constant transmission of large sums of specie. An issue of Treasury Notes, to the amount of $20,000,000, would prevent an equal sum from being taken from the banks, to be kept moving from one point to another, or in the pockets of soldiers and officers, waiting some safe and convenient mode for transmission to their families. The withdrawal of so large a sum in coin from the vaults of the Banks could not fail to exert a very unfavorable influence over the money market and the operations of trade, no matter how probable its early return. The banks, as a matter of precaution, would always maintain a pretty uniform relation between their discounts and the amount of specie they held.

In a crisis like the present, it is the duty of the Government to cause all its operations to contribute, as far as possible, to the public welfare. It is of the utmost importance that there should be no excessive fluctuations in the amount of specie at the great monetary centres. Treasury Notes, in the present deranged condition of Western currency, would come in most opportunely to supply the vacuum recently created there by the breaking down of the free banks in several of the States. Their currency, recently withdrawn from, or too much discredited to serve as circulation, is fully equal to $15,000,000. Added to this sum the bills of the seceding States which, previous to the rebellion, had enjoyed a large circulation at the West, the deficiency in currency in these States will be fully $20,000,000. As they must fill the commissariat, and supply a very large portion of the Army, the issue of Treasury Notes in payments for provisions and men, would supply what is much wanted, a currency of unvarying value, always convertible into gold, and of the most convenient character for remittance. They would become a circulating medium, so valuable for this purpose as to be seldom presented for redemption. In this way the Government can render a most important service to the wants and trade of the country, and give a decided impulse to the quickening activity already noticeable on every hand.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Sept. 3—Noon.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet; sales 6,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at 78½c. CORN firm; sales 38,000 bushels at 35½c.; 13,000 bushels at 36c. FREIGHTS firm; 12c.@13c. on Corn and Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—10,000 bbls. Flour, 104,000 bush. Wheat, 116,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—113,000 bushels Wheat, 83,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

FLOUR dull; fresh ground, $5. WHEAT buoyant; sales of 5,000 bushels Red, $1@$1 15; White $1 22@$1 25. CORN buoyant; sales of 2,000 bushels [illegible] contract of a quantity of [illegible] with the Government [illegible]. WHISKY firm at 18c.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

Capital	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	63,580,000
Specie	6,484,000
Due from other Banks	6,697,500
Due to other Banks	6,450,000
Deposits	22,306,000
Circulation	6,160,000

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State 5s, 74½; Reading Railroad, 17⅜; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37½. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

[Advertisement.]

CHILLS AND FEVER can only be effectually cured by HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. They act directly on the liver, and contain no minerals.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Military Shoulder-Brace AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

VAN VLECK—WILKIE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 3, by Rev. Chauncey D. Murray, JOHN VAN VLECK, Esq., to ELIZABETH, daughter of James Wilkie, all of this City.

DENTON—WRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 19, by Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett, BENJAMIN F. DENTON to ELIZABETH B., daughter of the late Major James Wright.

DIED.

AIMS.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 2, JACOB AIMS, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 73 2d-av., on Thursday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, without further invitation. The services will be performed in the 7th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between 2d and 3d avs.

COSTER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 3, at 1 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 75 5th-av., JOHN H. COSTER, in the 62d year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Mark's Church, on Thursday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MOLONEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 3, suddenly, MICHAEL MOLONEY, in the 48th year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and those of his brothers, Thomas and Patrick G., are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., on Thursday morning, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

COOK.—On Monday, Sept. 2, IRENE, infant daughter of Amzi and Jane W. Cook, aged 5 months.

The remains were taken to Livingston, N. J., for interment.

ELLIS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 3, Capt. JULIUS L. ELLIS, of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, New-York, fourth son of Dr. S. C. Ellis, aged 24 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's Church, on Thursday, at 4 P. M.

KELLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Sept. 1, HENRY A. KELLEY, Jr., son of Henry A. and Anna Kelley, aged 12 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 118 Willow-st., on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock.

HARDY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 2, MARY HARDY, wife of John J. Hardy, aged 50 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 196 Adams-st., on Wednesday, at 3 P. M.

LAMBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 3, CAROLINE GARDINER, wife of D. Lansing Lambert.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, Clinton-av., near Gates-av., on Thursday, 5th inst., at 3 P. M.

HART.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, Sept. 3, SARAH C., wife of W. E. Hart, aged 30 years.

The funeral will take place this day. (Wednesday.) Sept. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further invitation, from her late residence, corner of Smith and Grand sts., Williamsburgh.

LIVINGSTON.—In Whitestone, L. I., on Monday, Sept. 2, SCHUYLER LIVINGSTON, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 36 St. Mark's-place, on Thursday, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock. Services at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, corner Great Jones-st.

NEWTON.—At Somers, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 2, of dysentery, FRANK HARRIS, youngest son of Henry J. and Mary A. Newton, of this City, aged 3 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 96 West 43d-st., on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

"At midnight to our darling's bed
The morning angel came,
And crowned with light his beauteous head
And clothed his form with flame;
His kindred came in shining state
And led him by the hand,
Afar through Mercy's golden gate,
Into the Sunrise Land."

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 469.—SEPT. 3, 1861.
24, 33, 67, 68, 55, 2, 26, 52, 18, 35, 48, 8.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 470.—SEPT. 3, 1861.
3, 12, 60, 57, 39, 1, 33, 59, 74, 68, 50, 31, 40.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

Messrs. MUNN & CO., proprietors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, continue to solicit Patents in the United States, and in all foreign countries, on the most reasonable terms. Consultations and pamphlets of advice in English and German free on application to the office.

Read the following testimonials from the three last Commissioners of Patents:

Messrs. MUNN & Co.: I take pleasure in stating that while I held the office of Commissioner of Patents more than one-fourth of all the business of the office came through your hands. I have no doubt that the public confidence thus indicated has been fully deserved, as I have always observed, in all your intercourse with the Office, a marked degree of promptness, skill, and fidelity to the interests of your employers. Yours, very truly,
CHAS. MASON.

READ WHAT HON. JOSEPH HOLT, THE GREAT PATRIOT, SAYS:

Messrs. MUNN & Co.: It affords me much pleasure to hear testimony to the able and efficient manner in which you have discharged your duties of Solicitors of Patents while I had the honor of holding the office of Commissioner. Your business was very large, and you sustained (and, I doubt not, justly deserved) the reputation of energy, marked ability, and uncompromising fidelity in performing your professional engagements.
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, J. HOLT.

Messrs. MUNN & Co.—Gentlemen: It gives me much pleasure to say that during the time of my holding the office of Commissioner of Patents, a very large proportion of the business of inventors before the Patent-office was transacted through your agency, and that I have ever found you faithful and devoted to the interests of your clients, as well as eminently qualified to perform the duties of Patent Attorneys with skill and accuracy.
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, WM. D. BISHOP.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have been engaged in soliciting Patents for over sixteen years, and more than Fifteen Thousand Patents have been granted through their Agency.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD-PLATED VEST CHAINS.
$1 and $2 each, at
GEORGE C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BLOCK TIN, LEAD, SPELTER, ANTIMONY, &c.
The finest qualities of Metals, and at the lowest market rates, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale at the well-known and long-established stand, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, of LUCIUS HART.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis*, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

Lyon's Powder and his Pills
All the Insect tribe will kill.
ALL THE GENUINE LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER and PILLS bear the fac-simile of E. LYON. All others are counterfeits or base imitations. Beware of unprincipled imitators. Sold by D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway, and by all respectable dealers.

NEW AND ELEGANT FALL CARPETING, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. English velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, shades, drugget, oilcloths, 1 to 8 yds. wide, at a great reduction in prices. Buyers are invited to examine these splendid goods. All goods guaranteed. Note, No 99 Bowery.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.—A RETIRED officer who expects to be nominated very shortly to the Colonelcy of a regiment, wishes to employ the interval in drilling and preparing gentlemen for military service. Address CENTURION, No. 131 East 14th-st.

MILITARY.

ATTENTION—ATTENTION.

CITY GUARD SEA COAST ARTILLERY.

An election for officers will be held on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, at 8 P. M. A captain and two lieutenants will be elected to each of the companies. All the members and all desirous to become so, are requested to be present punctually.
ROBT. P. GIBSON, Ch. Com. of Enrollment.
BENJAMIN GURNEY, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M. GARDES LAFAYETTE.

Capt. P. A. [illegible], late Adjutant, is appointed Commissary, and detailed to superintend the recruiting office at Lafayette Hall, and attend to the general affairs of the regiment.

Recruits will be provided with board and lodging immediately after being sworn into service, and sent to join the regiment, now at the seat of war, as soon as there is a sufficient number to compose a squad. By order of Col. R. de Trobriand.
S. CUVILLIER, Adjutant.

FIRST REGIMENT FREMONT RIFLES.

COL. W. MERRITT.
HEAD-QUARTERS, No. [illegible] BROADWAY.

This regiment is now being mustered into service and offers superior inducements to officers and men who desire to unite with a first-class organization. Make early application at head-quarters.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE,
No. 79 White-st.

REIMBURSING AND PAYMENT OF claims against the United States, under the act of Congress "for collecting, drilling and organizing volunteers, under the act authorizing the President to accept the service of five hundred thousand men, &c."

1. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the United States Government, under the above-mentioned act of Congress, to present the same at this Office without delay for examination and payment.

2. Payment will only be made on account of troops, officers and men that have been or may be mustered and received into, or actually employed in the service of the United States. Organizations raised or attempted to be made, but not mustered and received into service, will not be recognized.

3. Personal expenses of commissioned officers in recruiting their companies prior to their being mustered into service, will not be paid; but commissioned officers will be paid the same rates for subsistence and quarters (board and lodging) as privates, from the date of enrolment, until mustered into service. The necessary and actual traveling expenses of officers, when accompanied by bills of particulars and receipts for payments properly authenticated, will be allowed.

4. Bills of particulars, with dates and rates of charges, and the receipt of the party to whom payment was made, must in all cases be furnished. In short, original vouchers for expenditures of every description must be furnished. The accounts must also designate the particular regiment and company, and name of the commanding officer who authorized the expenditure.

5. When expenses have been incurred for "board" or "board and lodging," the amount must be reasonable, and in accordance with the usual rate of the neighborhood; the bills must also specify the regiment or company to which the troops so subsisted or quartered belonged.

6. Transportation and quarters, at reasonable rates, will be paid. Transportation will be restricted, however, to the usual routes and modes of conveyance; excessive charges will not be recognized. Charges for transportation by railroad or other public conveyance must be accompanied by bills, stating the number of men, as also the regiment or company.

7. Information and proper forms for making out accounts will be furnished at this office.
D. B. SACKETT,
Lieut.-Col. Fifth Cavalry, Mustering Officer.
Sept. 1, 1861.

HEAD-QUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. —.—COMMANDANTS will assemble their companies at their respective armories on WEDNESDAY, 4th inst., as follows: Company A, 9 A. M.; B, 9½ A. M.; C, 10½ A. M.; D, 11½ A. M.; E, 12 M.; F, 1 P. M.; G, 1½ P. M.; H, 2½ P. M.; I, 3 P. M.; K, 3½ P. M., for the purpose of receiving the further allowance of pay secured for them. Notice of the place where the payment will be made will be sent to the armories on Wednesday. By order of
Lieut.-Col. W. G. WARD, Commanding.
M. LOUGHRAN, Acting Adjutant.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE, No. 79 White-st.

1. Notice is hereby given to all Colonels who have been authorized by the Secretary of War to raise regiments, and who are now engaged in recruiting in this City, that only one recruiting office will be allowed, and that the expense thereof must not exceed $30 per month.

2. Colonels are requested to forward to this office certified copies of their authority to raise regiments.
D. B. SACKETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Cavalry.
NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 4, 1861.

From the Ladies' Visitor of this City.

MOTHERS,

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. WINSLOW, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief, that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. THIS ARTICLE HAS NO DELETERIOUS EFFECTS WHATEVER, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhea. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take a waitress' place alone; is willing and obliging; has the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent City references from her last employer; prefers a good home to high wages. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a willing and obliging young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; understands her duties thoroughly, as good reference can show; wages moderate; no objections to country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; she would go as chambermaid and do fine washing; she has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 36 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; can give best City reference. Call at No. 275 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will take care of children, do plain sewing and assist in washing and ironing; no objection to doing housework; can bring good City references. Call at No. 153 28th-st., between 7th & 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has excellent City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework; is willing and obliging; satisfactory reference will be given. Call for two days at No. 159 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a neat, respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, and fine washer and ironer. Has the best City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 112 3d-av., in the China store, near 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a private family, as chambermaid or waitress, and assist with light housework. Has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 322 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 112 West 27th-st., top floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid; is a good shirt ironer; or, as nurse and seamstress; has good reference. Apply at No. 281½ Elizabeth-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent woman, a situation as first-class chambermaid in a gentleman's family; understands French fluting, and all kinds of fine washing; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 214½ West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid; has no objection to fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 West 13th-st., third story, first door west of 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; no objection to wait on table or take care of children. Good City reference. Apply at No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and sew, or take care of children. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 240 East 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference given. Apply at No. 129 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; is willing to take care of children; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has four years' reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 496 6th-av., near 30th-st., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a competent young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as regular laundress in a private family; will be willing and obliging; has an excellent recommendation from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; can do French fluting; is a good seamstress, and would assist in the nursery; no objection to the country; City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 32d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A clean, civil and capable young woman, wishes the above situation; is a clean and tidy chambermaid, kind and experienced nurse, and a good plain seamstress; has reference; will go to any part of the country. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A young American girl, a situation to care children; understands ladies' hair-dressing; no objections to travel. Apply at No. 192 East 33d-st. second floor.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a girl 16 years old, a situation to take care of children and do chamberwork; is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home and kind lady to live with; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A COMPETENT person desires a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing; can take care of a baby from its birth; can come highly recommended from her last place. Call at No. 471 6th-av., near 28th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; will assist in the washing if required; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Scotch woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all branches of cooking, soups, games, jellies, ice-cream, boning and larding, desserts, all kinds of bread and biscuit; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 154 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as cook; she understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; will assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family; has five years' reference. Apply at No. 94 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, and marketing if required; has the best of City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a competent woman; understands French and American cooking in genteel families; would assist in washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 129 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A young woman, with the best of reference, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a splendid baker of bread and pastry; has no objections to the country; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; none need apply but gentlemen's families; can be seen until suited. Call or address 59 West 29th-st., three doors from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-RATE COOK WANTS A situation in a small private family; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st., second floor, back room, until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a Protestant young woman; will assist in the washing and ironing; has the most unexceptionable City and country reference. Apply at No. 115 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as first-class cook in a gentleman's family; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 214½ West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in a private family or boarding-house; is a most excellent pastry cook—jellies, game and soup; wages, $8 to $9. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISHWOMAN WISHES A situation as cook in a first-class family; has good references. Call or address F. S., No. 1 Patchin-place, West 10th-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has got the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 East 12th-st., front room, between 1st and 2d avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN DEsires a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; understands perfectly meats, soups, jellies and French cooking. Can be seen for two days at 491 6th-av., in the store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN experienced woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches—meats, soups, jellies and French cooking. Can be seen at No. 282 6th-av., near 18th-st., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation as cook by a respectable woman in a private family; is a good meat and vegetable cook, also a good baker and pastry cook and an excellent washer and ironer. Also, a situation wanted by a respectable American girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do plain sewing and take care of children; will go either together or separate; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119½ 3d-av., near 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two highly and respectable girls, situations; one as a good plain cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, and assist with the washing and ironing, in a private family; both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 59 Sheriff-st., on the top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two respectable young girls wish situations; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, and has no objection to take care of children; the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 248 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; has both City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A VERY REspectable elderly woman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; is a capital cook and a beautiful washer and ironer, and will be found very careful; excellent City references can be given. Apply at No. 206 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman, with the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A STEADY, INdustrious girl, a situation as good cook and to assist with the washing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; very economical and neat in the kitchen. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, with good reference, would like to procure a situation in the City or country, can cook, bake bread and pies, and wash and iron first-rate; is not afraid of work. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., 3 doors west of Broadway, up-stairs.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—AN EXcellent cook and chambermaid want situations in first-class families only; they have the best of City reference from their last place, where they lived for the last five years. Call at No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st., top floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR LAUNDRESS ALONE.—A respectable colored young woman wishes either of the above situations; is an excellent cook and baker, and a beautiful laundress; is particularly neat about her person, kitchen, and laundry; has the best City reference; wages moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business very well; would do the general housework of a small family; reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 8 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, between Hudson-av. and Navy-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl, of steady habits, wishes a situation; is a good washer and ironer, also, a good plain cook; or would do general housework in a small family; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 28th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable, well-disposed young woman, with good references, desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook and baker, first-class washer and ironer; would do general housework, and take moderate wages. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; can give first-class City references. Apply at No. 19 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do plain cooking, washing or ironing in a private family, or to do general housework. Good City reference if required. Call at No. 76 Morton-st., for 2 days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, cook alone, or laundress. Can give the best of references. Call at No. 22 East 12th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young girl wishes a situation as cook washer and ironer. She can be seen for two days at No. 115 9th-st.; good City reference given.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, and family sewing [illegible]; is highly recommended by her present employers. Call at No. 4 Washington-square, Waverley-place, for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young girl as dressmaker; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 336 8th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, A dressmaker, wishes to go, by the day or week, as dressmaker. Reference given. Call at No. 235 26th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., near 9th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER—DRESSMAKER, &c.—A German widow lady, with her daughter, of a good family and well educated, wish situations; both, if possible, in one fine respectable house. The widow is a very good housekeeper and to be recommended in all branches; the daughter understands dressmaking, millinary, embroidery and all kinds of fine sewing, first-rate, and both of them would make themselves useful in all work; they speak English. Inquire at No. 92 6th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, front room, No. 2, in the morning from 10 to 12 o'clock, and in the afternoon from 2 to four o'clock, for about two or three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A COMPETENT, MIDdle-aged widow, who has a child, wishes a situation as housekeeper in a widower's or bachelor's family, or would do the work of a small family; a home is more desirable than high wages. Call, for two days, from 9 to 3 o'clock, at No. 60 Main-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN INTELLIGENT young American woman wishes a situation as housekeeper for two gentlemen; will be found willing and capable; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, top floor.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American widow lady, a situation as housekeeper, who wishes a quiet home in the City or country. Call at No. 403 Canal-st., for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGLISH LADY wishes a situation as housekeeper. Call or direct No. 217 Wooster-st., in the basement.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable girl wants a situation to do general housework, or chamberwork and washing or ironing; can give good City referense; can be seen for two days at No. 267 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., one pair of stairs up, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a girl who has had much experience, a situation in a small private family, to do general housework. Apply at No. 43 Clarkson-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTed, by a competent woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family, or chamberwork and waiting, or washing, in the City or country. Apply at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID OR COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes the above situation; is a good cook, baker of bread, biscuit, pies, and a good laundress; City reference; no objection to country. An American girl wants a situation (wages $4) as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse or housework; City reference. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID, WASHER AND IRONER.—A middle-aged woman wants a situation in a respectable family; is a good plain washer and ironer and general houseworker. Call, or address Mrs. DOOSON, No. 90 Greene-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER—FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—A young woman, honest, sober and willing, wishes a situation as above; is an excellent plain cook, good baker of bread and pies, and understands ladies' finery and gentlemen's shirts in style; is not afraid to do anything. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEWORKER, &c.—A SITUATION is wanted, by a Protestant young woman, with good reference, in City or country; is a good cook and baker of bread and biscuit, and is a splendid washer and ironer; can do up gentlemen's linen in good style; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY, either in the City or country, desirous of procuring a really reliable servant and first-class domestic for cooking, washing and ironing, or to do general housework, can be suited with one immediately, who understands her business thoroughly; has excellent references, and will hire at wages to suit the times, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable American woman, as lady's maid, or wait on an invalid; is an excellent seamstress; has no objections to travel; best of City reference given. Can be seen until suited at No. 152 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; does up gentlemen's shirts in the best style, and all kinds of fine washing, and does up ladies' finery beautifully; or, will take a situation as a competent chambermaid and fine washer; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 11 East 6th-st., near the Bowery, first floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS—OR TO DO UP-STAIRS WORK and fine washing and ironing; is an excellent laundress or chambermaid; has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last four years. Call at No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st., top floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as laundress; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 6 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable girl, as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing; has no objection to assist with chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 87 West 19th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as an experienced laundress; has lived in the very best families; understands French fluting; can come highly recommended from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 491 6th-av., in the store.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as laundress and chambermaid; can give good City reference. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN American Protestant woman as children's nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth and will do plain sewing; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as child's nurse; is a good seamstress; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 270 3d-av., between East 22d and 23d sts.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable widow woman, as wet nurse; has lost her husband recently, and her baby is five weeks old. She has unexceptionable reference as to character, from parties with whom she has lived during her single life. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st., first floor.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a good fresh breast of milk, and can be well recommended. Call, for two days, at No. 222 7th-av., first floor.

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED INFANTS NURSE.—A Protestant woman wants a situation; is accustomed to take the entire charge of infants or growing children; is a neat sewer; and perfectly competent to take charge of the nursery; and is highly recommended by the first families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 72 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can sew on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; understands shirtmaking and all kinds of plain sewing, in the neatest manner. No objections to go in the country. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to go to the country or to travel with a family; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 299 4th-st., between Greene-st. and University-place.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young American girl, as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; has no objection to travel or to go a short distance in the country; is a neat sewer; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 117 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, for three days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; has City reference of several years' experience. Can be seen at No. 188 Waverly-place, one door above West 10th-st., until engaged.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, by a respectable Protestant young woman; can operate a Wheeler & Wilson machine; good City reference; is very kind to children and very neat. Apply at No. 115 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a most respectable English Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take the entire charge of children; best of references; no objections to any part of the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Would do chamber-work and waiting. Has good city reference. Can be seen at No. 264 East 9th-st., third floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted as nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman; has reference; can be seen at her present employer's this week, at No. 115 West 12th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as first-class seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; is a good shirt-maker; can cut and fit children's dresses; has no objection to light chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 87 West 19th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY DISPENSING with the services of her seamstress, wishes to secure her a good situation; she is a good plain sewer; learned dressmaking; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines; she would take care of grown children, or assist with light work. Can be seen, until engaged, at her present employers, No. 15 West 18th-st., near 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and can do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would assist in chamberwork if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 157 Waverly-place, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman would go by the day, week, or month; [illegible] children's dresses; can be [illegible]. Call at No. 178 West 21st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would make herself otherwise useful; would assist in the care of children. Can be seen at No. 170 West 34th st., near 8th-av., top floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress and light chamberwork, or wait on a lady; would do fine washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 153 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid; has 6 years' reference from her last place; can do all kinds of family sewing; can sew on Grover & Baker's sewing machine. Call at, or address No. 73 West 20th st., second floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A pious American woman, of some experience, desires a situation as seamstress and light chambermaid; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of reference given. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 188 Orchard-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a young, tidy girl of 19, a situation as seamstress and nurse; quick at the needle; makes shirts and children's clothes; makes buttonholes neatly; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to Brooklyn. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as waitress in a private family; has no objection to assist in chamberwork; perfectly understands her business; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 74 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a very respectable young woman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or assist with fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for 2 days.

ALL FAMILIES OUGHT TO TAKE SERVANTS from the Metropolitan Institute, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts. The proprietor having been in the business for 8 years, conducts the Institute in a reliable and business-like manner. Ladies will always find a large selection of superior female servants, American, German, Irish, &c., at wages to suit the times. Orders by mail promptly attended to. O. F. VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics, in every department, can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years. N. B.—Also on hand small girls, and girls lately landed.

SERVANTS OF THE BEST KIND, WITH thoroughly investigated characters and qualifications, including German, French, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., may be found at Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., six doors east of Broadway, formerly Bible House; French and German languages spoken; a lady in attendance.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY, at moderate wages, for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance.

COLORED HELP—COLORED HELP.—GOOD servants of all kinds, either white or colored, for the City or country, can be procured at WEIR'S Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

MALES.

AS CLERK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation; can come well recommended; has been shipping and stock clerk; would not mind going in the country. Address A. H., Box No. 2,069 New-York Post-Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, who can produce long and satisfactory City and country recommendations, discharged in consequence of his late employer going out of the country; will make himself in any other way useful or keep a small garden in order if required. Address W. B., at H. Holman's feed-store, No. 367 3d-av., corner 28th-st., or Box No. 438 *Times* Office, as above.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging; and can produce first-rate City references. Address A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted by a steady, sober, and capable man; will be found willing and faithful; has long experience in the treatment of horses and carriages, and is a careful driver for City or country; can take care of a greenhouse; best City reference. Address P. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A Scotchman, Protestant, wishes a situation in City or country, is an excellent driver and good plain gardener; understands milking and rearing of stock; can produce the best of City reference. Apply at or address JOHN, No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a strictly temperate Englishman, in a gentleman's family; is an experienced servant; understands the management and treatment of horses; has lived with the first families in Europe and in this City and country; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; is not afraid of work; can wait at table, and do plain gardening; wants a good permanent situation; best of City reference. Address or call on J. N., No. 197 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton sts., in the rear, first floor, Room No 1, for four days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES to obtain a situation for his coachman, having no further use for his services at the present time. He can recommend him in every respect, without reservation. Address Box No. 2,001 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single man, a situation as coachman and groom, who has had long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has three years' City reference from one employer; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 124 4th-av., or address J. G.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A REspectable Protestant German man, with good references, desires a situation in City or country (any distance) as coachman and groom; is a very careful hand over horses, and steady driver; willing to make himself generally useful; wages to suit the times. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family, by a Protestant young man; he has had long experience in City and country; he is obliging, willing to make himself useful, and comes well recommended. Can be seen at No. 59 11th-st., or address H., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young man as coachman and groom, plain gardener and farmer, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has two years' reference from his last place. Address W, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable colored man, as cook for a restaurant, steamboat or steamship; has had twelve years' experience in the business, and understands it perfectly; the best of reference, if required. Address H. C., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a married man (Scotch;) has a practical knowledge of farming, also the breeding and care of all kinds of stock; wife is a good dairy woman or cook; can give the best of references. Apply at or address FARMER, Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER'S situation, by a Scotchman, (single,) who thoroughly understands his business in every department, and can give the best of references as to good character and ability from late employers. Address FORDHAM, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man who understands the business in all its branches; is careful and honest, and would make himself generally useful; would like to take charge of a small place. Address R. DOOLAY, Jamaica Post-office, L. I.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—WANTED, a situation as gardener, or as farmer and gardener, by a married man who thoroughly understands his business; the advertiser is willing and able to work, and would hire or work a place on shares in the Spring; the best of testimonials produced. Address H. N., Box. No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS GARNENER OR FARMER.—WANTED, A situation, as first-class gardener or farmer, by a competent man; understands gardening in all its branches, or can superintend a farm. Refers to Prof. J. V. Mapes and other gentlemen. Address D. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom, of light weight; is a good groom, and a good driver, if it is required; perfectly sober and industrious. Can produce good reference. Address C. W., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a respectable Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman; one who perfectly understands his business, and has no objection to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of City references. Direct to J. P., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family or respectable boarding-house, by a young man who understands his business perfectly and who has the best of City reference from his last employer; no objection to the country. Address, for three days, by note, J. M., 715 Broadway, corner of Washington-place, in the drug store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady man as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address, for 3 days, No. 877 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts., in the upholstery store.

AS WAITER.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT MAN wishes a situation in a private family as waiter; he has the best of City reference, and thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

TO CALICO PRINTERS AND CHEMISTS.—A person who understands making oil vitrol and other acids on a new and economical plan, would like a situation; is competent to put up a chamber and all necessary apparatus for working, and is a thorough master of his business. Address T. M., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK—NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, in a clergyman's family, two servants—one as a good plain cook and washer and ironer; the other as nurse and seamstress; Protestants preferred; must be well recommended; wages $6. Apply at No. 218 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 6, between 10 and 12 A. M.

A LAD.—WANTED, IN A MERCANTILE BUSIness, a respectable lad of sixteen years or thereabout, who can bring undoubted references. Apply, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 256 Broadway, 2d loft.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a nurse and seamstress, to go to Staten Island. Only such as can furnish unexceptionable City references as to character and capability need apply, at No. 51 East 34th-st., on Wednesday, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A MAN OF MIDDLE AGE, OF pleasant and pleasing address, to take the management of a manufacturing establishment. One who has had some experience as such preferred. The situation is one of responsibility, and none will be considered unless unqualified testimonials as to honesty, sobriety, character and capability, and to such a prominent situation and fair compensation will be given. Address H., New-York Post-office, Box No. 1,985, will have immediate attention.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD ON BERGEN HEIGHTS, THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.—A family or single gentlemen can find a comfortable home, within 15 minutes' ride by cars from Jersey City Ferry; the house has all the modern improvements, garden, play-grounds, fresh milk, etc., a first-rate table, and good furnished rooms. Terms, $3 50 to $4 a week. Address A. B. C., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, AT CORNWALL.—A few families can be accommodated with good board and fine large rooms at Linden Park. Terms very moderate during the Fall and Winter months. Only ten minutes' ride from landing. Inquire of C. ROGERS, No. 155 Fulton-st., or address Mrs. C. H. RING, Cornwall.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. Rooms vacant 1st and 15th September. Apply to F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway, SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or to the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

PERMANENT BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—At a farmhouse in Connecticut, in a pleasant and very healthy locality. The proprietor may be seen at No. 112 Fulton-st.

BOARD AT YONKERS FOR THE FALL and Winter, at one of the finest locations on the Hudson, near to steamboat landing or dépôt; six boats and ten trains daily; good board and terms very low; gas in the house. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN-ZEE HOUSE, NYACK ON THE Hudson. This delightful Summer resort will remain open for guests until Sept. 16; board, $1 50 per day, and from $6 to $9 per week. Boats leave Harrison-st. at 9 A. M. and 3¾ and 5 o'clock P. M., and Jay-st. at 9 A. M. and 4½ o'clock P. M. Address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address,
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION HOTEL, ON account of the fineness of the weather and the very superior surf-bathing, will not close before Sept. 18.

DRY GOODS.

A CARD.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, having purchased a large lot of Bombazines at panic prices, is offering them at retail at less than cost of importation.

Also, Black and Second Mourning Silks in every style and quality, at unusually low prices, together with a large and general assortment of desirable Mourning Goods, purchased during the recent panic, which he is offering at little more than half cost of importation. Special attention is called to Black Silks at 6s. and $1 per yard.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods.
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

NOTICE, LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF HAS advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell at our old prices for 30 days. White 12½ colors as usual, best quality. N. B.—Small wares, combs, brushes, &c., &c., at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway and 19th-st., east side. Remember Elger's Saxony Yarns.

MILLINERY.

PARIS MILLINERY—FALL 1861.

MRS. DAVIDSON'S
PARIS MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
(Established 1841.) No. 125 Bleecker-st.,
New-York.

Ladies and families are respectfully informed that they can depend upon having their orders faithfully executed, with care and economy, and promptly forwarded by express to any part of the United States. Every information cheerfully furnished by mail in regard to styles, charges, &c. Address as above.

GUINNESS' CELEBRATED DUBLIN PORTER—For sale in kegs, of 5 gallons each, for family use, at my vaults, No. 90 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.
G. E. MENDUM.

[illegible]

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, can have the choice of a back parlor or a large, well-lighted room with bedroom, on second floor, all well furnished. Also, pleasant accommodations for a single gentleman. Gas and bath. Terms moderate. Reference required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway, between Pike and Rutgers sts.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, FOR GENtleman and wife, or for two single gentlemen, where there are but few boarders, and all the comforts of a home guaranteed. House No. 213 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, CONVENient to Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, may be obtained, with board, at No. 72 2d-av. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, IN suits or singly, to let, with board, at prices to suit the times. Location desirable—between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR may be had with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family at No. 30 Willoughby-st.

A SUITE OF THREE VERY DESIRABLE rooms to let on the first floor, with or without board. Apply at No. 31 East 24th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house, West 29th-st., near Broadway, would give pleasant accommodations and a home to two gentlemen willing to room together. Terms resonable. Persons of religious habits preferred. Address Box No. 2,607, Post-office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, HAVING more room than they require, would accommodate a family of three or four adults with desirable rooms and a pleasant home; location, up town, between Broadway and 5th-av.; references exchanged. Address Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two or three single gentlemen can obtain parlor, bedroom, and board in a private family, No. 105 East 2[illegible] st.; house replete with all modern improvements; convenient to cars and stages.

BOARDING.—NO. 105 WEST 14TH-ST.—A SUITE of rooms on the second or third floor with board; the house is first-class, and the situation really superior to any on the street, being opposite the church and open through to 15th-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACcommodated with large rooms and the comforts of a home, in a delightful location, within three minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 76 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East [illegible]. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, the second floor of a well-furnished house. A good arrangement can be made for the Winter. Apply at No. 59 West 27th-st.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of front rooms, on second floor, can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS CAN BE OBtained, with board, for families and single gentlemen, at No. 40 West 16th-st.

BOARDING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN BE accommodated with partial board, in a private family; references exchanged. No. 16 West 19th-st., near 5th av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two or three gentlemen, can find very pleasant rooms, in a small and select family, an elevated and healthy location, six minutes from Fulton Ferry. Brown-stone modern house thoroughly ventilated, or warmed occasionally; hot and cold baths; a very excellent table; moderate terms; No. 81 Sands-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FAMILY, OR two single gentlemen, can find a pleasant room on third floor, furnished to suit, with board, at No. 221 State-st., near Hoyt. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room, with large pantry, on second floor, may be obtained, with board, in a small private family, at No. 84 West Warren-st. Reference required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—DEsirable accommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family. House has modern improvements, and is situated at No. 13 Poplar-st., between Willow and Columbia, near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Rooms neatly furnished, with water, gas and use of bath room; situation delightful, and within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Apply at 37 Cranberry.st., near Columbia.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, with board, may be obtained by applying at No. 102 Henry-st. Reference required.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1861.

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST DAY OF SEPT. the price of board will be reduced to two dollars per diem. Suites of rooms and single rooms will be let for permanent board at corresponding rates. The Hotel will be conducted with the same liberality as heretofore.
TREADWELL, WHITCOMB & CO.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV. HOTEL.—Gentlemen may rent furnished rooms, with every convenience and comfort. Board if required. Or would rent a suite of rooms and the large front parlor on first floor to a family of adults who wish to live nicely and board. Inquire at No. 58 West 23d-st.

**HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board $6 per week.

NO. 35 WEST THIRTIETH-ST.—A FEW select families and three or four gentlemen of the first respectability can now be accommodated with suites or single rooms in one of the most delightful locations, situated between Broadway and 5th-av. Table first-class. Reference exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs., elegantly furnished rooms to let with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or for parties of single gentlemen. House first class. Location the most convenient in the City. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

**A FAMILY OF TWO PERSONS, OCCUpying a new brown-stone house, a few doors from Madison Park, and west of 5th-av., would let parlor floor, unfurnished, to a party of gentlemen, or small family, with private table if desired. Address HOME, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

FRENCH BOARD—GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR a gentleman to perfect himself in the French language.—A well-furnished room to let, with board, in the family (strictly private) of a French teacher; house in a fine location, near Gramercy Park, with privilege of the park; references exchanged. Apply at 118 East 21st-st.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENTLEMAN and wife, wishing a comfortable home, can obtain a neatly furnished room, in a house west of Broadway and below Bleecker-st., having all the modern improvements and owned by the occupants. Terms $3 to $4 per week. Address COMFORT, Box 122 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A CHOICE OF rooms, handsomely furnished, to let with board, suitable for families or gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located, having all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

TO LET WITH BOARD—PLEASANT WELL-furnished rooms, on second and third floors, in the first-class house, No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References given and required.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or a single gentleman in a private dwelling. Location between Broadway and 5th-av., near 31st-st. Address E. W., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER of 9th-st.—Rooms en suite, handsomely furnished with full board, to let. Desirable accommodations for families seeking apartments for the Winter. Private table if preferred. References required. Dinner at 6.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A suite of rooms, parlor floor, corner house, with [illegible] windows, airy, with good view, handsomely furnished, with first-class private table, to a respectable family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, suite or single, with or without board, can now be had on application at No. 34 St. Mark's-place; house first-class, and a limited number of boarders taken. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN board for himself and wife in a private family up town, where there are no other boarders. The best of reference given. Address S., Box No. 1,957 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PLEASant rooms on the second or third floor can be obtained, with board, in a small family, at No. 132 Clinton-st., between Amity and Congress sts. References required.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE WISH two or more rooms, with breakfast, in a small, quiet family, within 10 minutes' walk of Union-square. Address W. C. N., Union-square Post-office.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—Handsomely furnished apartments, en suite and single, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let to respectable parties.

378 FOURTH-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms, without board, in a private family, having more room than they require; will let a few rooms at prices to suit the times. References exchanged.

TO LET—AT NO. 5 BOND ST., FURNISHED rooms, to gentlemen, without board.

NO. 160 EAST 14th-st.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let, for families or single gentlemen.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HOME FOR A POOR FAMILY.—A BASEment room rent free, for doing the cooking in a benevolent institution; unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 605 7th-av., between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

TREASURY NOTES,
For payment of duties or for investment,
Bought and sold by
KETCHUM, SON & CO.
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS.
The highest market price paid for Land Warrants, by
F. H. MYERS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 3, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

Office of Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Co., (Eastern Division,) No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 15th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Co., No. 46 Wall-st. New-York, Sept. 2, 1861.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per cent. on the capital Stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 13, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st.—New-York, Aug. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sec'y.

Office of the Jefferson Insurance Co., No. 60 Wall-st., N. Y., Sept. 2, 1861.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (10 per cent.) will be paid to the stockholders on demand at this office.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company, New-York, Aug. 31, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. W. WINDSOR, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet-makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in satin, brocatel, plush and reps.; elegant rosewood armoir-à-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold, by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.
J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

George Cook, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the store, No. 141 Broadway, one of the largest and finest stocks of furniture offered this season, consisting of parlor, chamber, library, and dining-room furniture, en suite, and a general variety. Catalogues at sale. Sale positive.
N. B.—At private sale, a span of superb black Canadian mares, Black Hawk stock, six years old, with barouche and harness.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 36 Courtlandt-st., comprising an excellent assortment of Fall Goods, to which we call the attention both of City and country dealers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. Mortimer Griffin & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT SALE OF household furniture, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at No. 46 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and oak diningroom furniture, china, glass, silverware, table cutlery, &c.

M. C. Edey, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture, carpets, &c., contained in the house No. 73 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
A large stock, selling by order of the Assignee, at heavy discount from cost, for cash only, at No. 76 Duane-st. The attention of the City trade and country buyers is invited.

MILLING MACHINES,
Of the Most Approved Pattern for Gun-work,
Built by DWIGHT, CHAPIN & CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

SOMETHING NEW, DESIRABLE AND RELIABLE.—TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—The subscriber, having matured a system for a Purchasing Agency, respectfully offers his services to merchants in the country, as their agent in the purchase of any description of goods in this market. For plans, references, rates of commission, etc., see circular, which may be had by application to A. D. PLATT, Country Merchants' Purchasing Agent, corner Broadway and Murray-st., New-York.

Tremont, Westchester Co., Aug. 29, 1861.

I BEG TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE GREAT kindness displayed towards me and mine by all my neighbors on the occasion of the unfortunate fire which destroyed my house on Friday last, and especially am I desirous to thank Messrs. Sturgis and Blake for the great exertions they made in behalf of myself and family.
WM. A. ORMSBY.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

A VERY HEALTHY YOUNG PERSON, who expects to be confined the first week in September, will feel grateful to any lady who will adopt her infant from its birth, as she desires to return to Naples. Address A. V. J., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO GET patronised in the neighborhood of No. 119 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; she takes work in the house, or goes out by the day; also does stitching by machine; is an excellent dressmaker; best of City reference given.

PEW FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST IN DR. Potts' Church, University-place. Address Box No. 2,710 Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK FOR 1862.

Navy Department, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Aug. 21, 1861.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following Navy-yards:

	Barrels Beef.	Barrels Pork.
At Charlestown, Mass.	3,500	4,500
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	4,500	6,000
At Philadelphia, Pa.	1,000	1,500
Total	9,000	12,000

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1862; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1862, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the Chief of this Bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of October, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least twelve pounds from the neck end of each fore quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel; all the other pieces are to be packed, *and, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the 1st day of December, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard and all refuse pieces, and must be cut with *a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's island, Isle of May, Key West solar, Onondaga solar, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt can make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white-oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white-oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons, and the iron hoops must be well painted with red lead.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung-stave with the letter B, or P, as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this Bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified (except the twenty per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the Navy Agents, respectively, duly approved by the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the Bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the Act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the sixth section of the Act of Congress making appropriations for the Naval service for 1846—'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Navy agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christian names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the Navy, may be rejected at the option of the Department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer, in the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office, No. 7 Bowling-green, until Friday, 6th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying Fresh Beef for issue to the troops of Gen. Sherman's command, in service of the United States at the camp near Hempstead, Long Island, for such time as the undersigned may require. The price per pound must cover all expenses. The beef to be of good and wholesome quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks and shanks excluded,) and in such quantities as may from time to time be required. The beef must be taken to the camp in complete quarters, and there cut and served as may be directed; to be delivered not exceeding four times each week. Further information will be given on application. Written contracts to be made with adequate bonds. Proposals to contain the names of two sureties of unquestionable character and ability. To be indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef."
M. R. MORGAN,
Cap. & Com. of Sub., U. S. A.
New-York, Sept. 2, 1861.

Assistant-Quartermaster's Office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York, Aug. 31, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock Thursday, Sept. 5, 1861, for furnishing the troops of the United States, stationed at Gen. Sherman's Camp of Instruction at Hempstead, L. I., with about 11,300 bushels of oats, 211 tons of hay, and 128 tons of straw, to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as the Assistant-Quartermaster may direct.

Bids will be for each article separately, and will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Oats," "Hay" or "Straw," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned.
R. SAXTON,
Captain and Assistant-Quartermaster,
United States Army.

General Head-quarters, State of New-York, Quartermaster-General's Department, Albany, Aug. 29, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of this Department, in New-York City, No. 51 Walker-st, until Saturday, Sept. 7, at 12 M., for supplying five thousand pairs of army blankets, to weigh not less than eight pounds to the pair—for the use of the volunteers called for under General Order No. 78.

Samples must in all cases accompany bids.

As the contract which may be entered into in conformity with this advertisement will be on account of the United States, payments will be made when funds are furnished by the General Government for that purpose.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN,
Quartermaster-General S. N. Y.

PROPOSALS FOR WOODWARE WILL be received by the undersigned until Saturday, the 7th, at 3 P. M., for furnishing such quantities of the undermentioned articles as may from time to time be required until the 1st of January next, samples to be seen at the office of S. R. BURRELL, No. 71 Broad-st. New-York. Sets of Dry Measures; Wood Faucets.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE FOR warming all kinds of buildings. Every house needs one. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway. Estimates made and circulars sent by request.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.
Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:
Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.
For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE THREE EPOCHS OF WOMAN!
Epoch the First—The Dawning of WOMANHOOD.
Epoch the Second—The Age of MATURITY.
Epoch the Third—The TURN OF LIFE.
Diseases incident to each of these periods of Woman life, including Functional Derangements, Midwifery Cases, Irregularities, Debilitating Influences, &c., are treated to a successful issue, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (FOUR DOORS FROM MC DOUGAL,) NEW-YORK. Hours of consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8; Sundays till 2.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital Irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a Homeopathic Remedy, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, manufactured only at FREDERICK BROWN'S Drug and Chemical Store, northeast corner of 5th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia. Attention is called to this valuable remedy, which should be in every family at this season, and for the Army and Navy it is indispensable, curing affections of the stomach and bowels, and is a certain preventive from the effects of bad water. Be sure to get the genuine, which is sold by all respectable druggists in New-York, &c.

DR. POWERS IS SUCCESSFULLY CONSULTED, with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure, or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure Specific Remedies for Syphilitic, Mercurial, and all other delicate diseases. For certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing else can positively be relied upon. Try them and be convinced.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

NEW REMEDIES FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.—Howard Association Reports on Spermatorrhœa and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, sent free to the afflicted. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 132 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $3, sent to any address.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES OF BANK STOCK LOST.—Certificate (No. 126) for twenty (20) shares of Commercial Bank (of Rochester) stock, bearing date April 20, 1850. Also, Certificate (No. 197) for twelve (12) shares, dated Jan. 27, 1852, having been lost (burned,) notice is hereby given that application will be made to said Bank for a new certificate for thirty-two (32) shares of its stock.
A. SHERWOOD, Executor, &c.
Buffalo, Aug. 19, 1861.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 6 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 1, 9¼ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 1, 4 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 5, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 4, 3 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 6, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 6, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 8, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 7, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 9, 3 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 8, 4 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 9, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 12 M.
	Tuesday, Sept. 10, 7 A. M.

Fare 35 cents.
The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.
John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 9:45 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 6 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 3, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 4, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 5, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 5, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 6, 7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 6, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 7, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 4:15 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 7, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 8 A. M.	

FARE 35 CENTS.
The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.
To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

CAMP MEETING ON STATEN ISLAND.—ONLY 25 CENTS TO GO AND RETURN.—The splendid and commodious steamer JOSEPHINE has been chartered expressly to run, at a very low rate of fare, to the Camp Ground, commencing on TUESDAY, the 3d of September, and to continue during the week.

The Camp-Meeting will be held during this week at Tottenville, on Staten Island, near Totten's Dock, opposite Perth Amboy, N. J. The Camp is located on the beautiful Camp Grounds of the Methodist Episcopal Church,
ASPINWALL GROVE.

To all who wish to enjoy a magnificent sail of twenty miles down the bay, and around Staten Island, this opportunity should not be lost.

Time and places of leaving are as follows: Leave foot of Broome-st., at 8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.; foot of Spring-st., at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Staten Island Ferry Slip, foot of Whitehall-st., at 9½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. Leave Totten's Dock, for New-York, at 12 M. and at 5½ P. M., landing only at Staten Island Ferry Slip, foot of Whitehall-st., New-York.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
THE NAUSHON leaves West 10th-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets to be had on board.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.—TIME changed to 5 o'clock P. M., instead of 6. On and after Thursday, Sept. 5, leaves James-slip for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, the Hamptons, Southhold, Mattituck, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH WEBSTER and THOMAS A. R. WEBSTER, against A. W. MASTERS, John Doe and Richard Roe, owners of the British schooner *Sea Breeze*.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and sixty dollars and nineteen cents, with interest from the 14th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 15, 1861.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
The complaint above named was filed in said County Clerk's office on the 27th of August, 1861.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
a28-law6wW Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBEMARL H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 36 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next. Dated Aug. 1, 1861.
HENRY A. WASHBURN,
au7-law6mW* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN T. CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 9, 1861.
LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.
ap10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 99 East 38th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, New-York, the 19th day of August, 1861.
JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator.
HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.
au21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against John B. Stow, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Alex. W. Bennem, No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated, March 5, 1861.
FANNIE H. STOW,
mh6-law6mW* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER HUGHES, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his place of business, No. 89 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 19, 1861.
mh20-law6mW* ROBERT S. AIKMAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANSON BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 47 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 26, 1861.
ANSON BAKER, Jr., } Executors.
mh27-law6mW* CHARLES BAKER, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLYSLE T. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No. 159 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1861.
jy3-law6mW* ELIZA ANN WEEKS,
Administratrix.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—A MAN OF EDUCATION and good character is wanted as partner in a long-established Boys' Academy. Apply to C. C. SNOW, Principal, Fulton-av., corner of Franklin-av., Brooklyn. Unexceptionable references will be required. Fall term commences Monday, Sept. 9.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A SMALL CAPITAL.—A person can enter as partner in a well-established auction and commission business, which cannot be surpassed in this City. Apply to
S. BOLIVAR & Co., No. 83 Nassau-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, ESCORT, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SEA FLOWER, CAMBRIA.
Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
Having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from
NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
Rates of passage:
In First Cabin, $95@$135, according to state-room accommodation, all other privileges being equal.
In Third Cabin, from $35@$50.
Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be engaged by special arrangement.
The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool, on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.
Plans of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage on application to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
GLASGOW........SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
CITY OF BALTIMORE........SATURDAY, Sept. 14.
KANGAROO........SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,
On SATURDAY........Sept. 14
On MONDAY........Oct. 14
On MONDAY........Nov. 1
Passage money to Nassau........$45
Passage money to Havana........60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSPORTS.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS prepared and issued at the Government Agency, No. 34½ Pine-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

PASSPORTS—UNITED STATES—PREPARED and issued at the Government Agency, 34½ Pine-st.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.
New Time Table, Sept. 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M. Hunter's Point.
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M. Hunter's Point.
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4.00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M. Hunter's Point.

Take Ferry foot of James-slip at 7:00 P. M. for last train to Flushing.
N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The fast and popular steamer THOMAS P. WAY will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.
Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.
Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat THOMAS P. WAY.
Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, 1861.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
TWO SUPERB DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES,
IN THE AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK,
EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
At each of which will be produced the domestic Drama,
WOMAN'S LOVE,
And the laughable and ever amusing Farce,
SLASHER AND CRASHER,
Making the most attractive entertainment in the City, and every way equal to those of other establishments where the price of admission is double that of the Museum. Then, in addition to all this, is to be seen at all hours, without extra charge,
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS.
OR RIVER HORSE,
FROM THE RIVER NILE IN EGYPT.
The most extraordinary creature in the whole animal kingdom.
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
Which is so graphically described in the Book of Job. He is strictly an
AMPHIBIOUS ANIMAL,
Living under the water or out of it; will float on top of water,
WALK ON THE BOTTOM OF A RIVER,
Under water, and may be seen at the Museum in the
ARTIFICIAL RIVER, SWIMMING AND WALKING,
as if frolicking in his native stream, the historic Nile.
He is accompanied by
SALAAMA, HIS ARAB KEEPER,
Who is himself a curiosity, as a specimen of that historic tribe of men. Also, just obtained at great expense, and now to be seen swimming in the large tank in the Aquaria,
A LIVING SHARK,
Beside a great variety of other living Fish, Turtles, &c.
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY,
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
Miss DAWRON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST,
Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT,
The talented young Violinist, &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
FAREWELL NIGHTS
OF
The great American Comedian,
Mr. J. S. CLARKE,
Who will appear THIS EVENING in two *rôles*, as
FARMER ASHFIELD and TOODLES, thus presenting on the same night
Two characters
Of a wholly
OPPOSITE NATURE.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
FIRST NIGHT OF W. ARLINGTON.
First night of a new PARLOR OPERA.
GEORGE CHRISTY and MASTER LEON.
New walk around, "Fight for Uncle Sam."
GEORGE CHRISTY, J. STRATTON and E. HASLAM.
Admittance 25 cents.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.
CALEDONIAN CLUB.
The proceeds of the Fifth Annual Games of the Club are, this year, devoted to the relief of the families of the gallant Seventy-ninth.
JONES' WOOD,
THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1861.
Admission 25 cents.

SUSPENSE!
SUSPENSE!
SUSPENSE!!!
SUSPENSE will soon be over, for in a few days THE CABINET of WONDERS and ANATOMY, consisting of NATURAL DEVELOPMENTS and SCIENTIFIC WORKS OF ART will be completely arranged.

MINDS AGITATED BY THE VICISSITUDES of war will be tranquilized in the course of a few weeks, when the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, comprising UNIQUE SPECIMENS OF ANATOMY AND WORKS OF ART, will be opened to the public. Due notice will be given immediately the above invaluable collection is ready for inspection.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH SCENERY, wardrobe and properties; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, &c., No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

State of New-York, Quartermaster-General's Department, New-York, July 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.
C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and
Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861. }
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861. }
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION
TO
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
AND TILTON'S GROVE.
The fast and popular steamer JOSEPHINE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:
Long Branch at........4.00 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at........3.15 P. M.
Arriving in New-York before dark.
This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 20 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.
To Long Branch and return........$1 00
To Tilton's Grove and return........[illegible]
To Port Monmouth and return........[illegible]

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artisans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.
Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.
Boats leave every hour from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. On Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS—FARE 50 CENTS.—Steamer CROTON, Capt. DUMONT, leaves (Sunday included)

10th-st., E. R........7:15 A. M.	Peck-slip........7:45 A. M.
Spring-st., N. R........8:10 A. M.	Pier No. 4........9 A. M.

Leave the Banks at 2:30 P. M.
N. B.—After this date the following landings will be discontinued: Broome-st., Brooklyn and 30th-st.
AUG. 29, 1861.

RECEPTION OF HON. JOSEPH HOLT.

HIS ADDRESS AT IRVING HALL.

A Manly Support of the Government and the Union Cause.

BITTER DENUNCIATION OF TRAITORS.

Remarks of Hon. Pelatiah Perit, W. C. Noyes, and Rev. Dr. Hitchcock.

As many as Irving Hall could hold—and their name was legion, and a number of the legion consisted of ladies—braved the storm last evening, to listen to the patriotic address of Mr. HOLT. The Chamber of Commerce, under whose auspices the address was delivered, was fully represented, so that, in point of numbers and personal character, the meeting was equal to any that has been held in the City in a building of similar size. The reception reached the utmost pitch of enthusiasm, and each of the orator's finely-rounded sentences received its due meed of attention and applause. Those portions, particularly, which so bitterly denounced the traitors in our midst, were received with unbounded demonstrations of approval.

After Mr. HOLT had been escorted to the platform by the Chamber of Commerce, and most enthusiastically greeted, Mr. PELATIAH PERIT, who had been chosen Chairman, introduced the speaker of the evening as follows:

ADDRESS OF PELATIAH PERIT, ESQ.

We are assembled this evening for the purpose of joining in the reception of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, who is accidentally with us. Mr. HOLT has been drawn to this City by business motives, and did not intend to take part in any public demonstration, but he has kindly consented, at the solicitation of the Chamber of Commerce and of many distinguished citizens, to honor us with his company this evening. [Applause.] It may be a proper introduction to the proceedings of this evening for me to advert to a few of those important events that have made specially prominent the name of Mr. HOLT at this time. We all of us remember that terrible moment in our history when the Executive Government appeared to be paralyzed; when the Army of the United States, by an ingenious arrangement of Mr. FLOYD, had been scattered throughout remote regions, so as to be unavailable; when the best arms of the Government had been carefully sent to those States which were ripe for secession; and when the Navy was also scattered to remote parts of the earth, inaccessible to the orders of the Government. It was under these circumstances that Mr. HOLT accepted the appointment of Secretary of War. [Loud applause.] And I am sure that I do not transgress the limits of truth when I say, that owing to his firmness, vigor and patriotism, in a great measure, that the Government was saved from ruin. [Applause.] I am sure I utter no sentiment that is not as much indorsed by you, when I say that we owe Mr. HOLT, and there is due to him from every faithful and patriotic citizen of the United States, a cordial acknowledgment and the everlasting gratitude for the service he has rendered to the country. [Storms of applause.] Allow me to introduce to you Hon. JOSEPH HOLT. [Long, loud and continued applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. JOSEPH HOLT.

When the waves, and breakers, and billows, and surf rollers of applause had subsided, Mr. HOLT spoke as follows:

It is to me a source of boundless rejoicing that the freemen of Kentucky are still permitted to call the freemen of New-York fellow-citizens. [Applause.] Traitors within and traitors without are striving unceasingly to break that noble old Commonwealth from the moorings of her loyalty—[cries of "Never, never"]—to send her adrift upon the stormy and bloody sea of rebellion and treason where so many of our States are now being wrecked. But, thank God, neither their seductions, nor their machinations, nor their threatenings have availed. [Applause.] In spite of all their toils, and all their threats, New-York and Kentucky stand yet before the world as sisters. [Applause.] The freemen of Kentucky and New-York are united by the same blessed memories; impelled by the same transporting hopes, and animated by the same stern and invincible resolve to maintain this Union, at whatever expenditure of blood and life and treasure the patriotic struggle may cost. [Applause.] Kentucky has not now, she never has had, and she never can have sympathy with either the spirit or the purposes of these conspirators, who, at the head of armies, and made the recipients of power, are now reddening their hands in the nation's blood. [Applause.] She abhors them as Rome abhors CATALINE, as Americans abhor BENEDICT ARNOLD, as Christians abhor the memory of JUDAS ISCARIOT. [Sensation and applause.] That abhorrence was fully expressed in her recent election. [Applause.] And yet, in the very presence of that election, that overwhelming and appalling demonstration, and, in defiance of it, there are even now traitors endeavoring to precipitate that State into the horrors of civil war, simply and solely because she refused to follow a bad example, and sell herself to the Devil. [Applause.] Still, if, like their political prototypes of Central America and Mexico, they threateningly persist in appealing from the ballot-box to the sword, then I venture to predict it will be found that the Union men of Kentucky still carry bullets as well as bullets in their pockets. [Thunders of applause.] Sir, I wish that I had language in which to adequately express my grateful sense of your warm and cordial reception, and my thanks to the distinguished gentleman who has presented me to you in such graceful and cordial terms. As for the slight services which it has been my privilege to render to our common country, they were entirely unworthy of the generous praises they have received. [Cries of "No, no."] Had I done infinitely more, I should have only done my duty, and I should have been basest in my own conscience and utterly infamous before the world had I done anything else. [Applause.] It has been only at the solicitation of the distinguished gentlemen from the Chamber of Commerce that I have presented myself before you to-night, and it was with a distinct understanding on my part that I should not inflict upon you a studied political harangue, or to elaborate upon those topics which occupy to so great an extent the minds of the loyal men of New-York,—fully alive as they are to the stern duty which has been imposed upon us all. These duties are too well understood by yourselves to make it necessary for any reiteration from me. A few points, however, I will submit somewhat in connection with the journey which I have recently made through several of the loyal States. I have everywhere found the most healthful and encouraging condition of public sentiment with reference to the prosecution of this war. [Applause.] I have nowhere found any feeling of exasperation against the people of the South. [Applause.] I believe that there is nothing but, at every point, a solemn determination to uphold this Government, connected with a lofty patriotism and earnest feeling which I should in vain endeavor to describe. [Applause.] Some brave men, in speaking to me, have even wept in my presence, and I have honored them for it. For, if a brave man may not weep for the ruin of such a Government, and of such a country as this, where is there a catastrophe that can touch his heart? [Applause.] I find everywhere the same feeling that this is not a war upon the Southern people—[applause]—but a war for their defence and for their deliverance. [Cries of "that's it," and applause.] If we intended a war against them we might lay our forces in the dust and confess that our glorious institutions are a failure. [Applause.] No; it is a war against a band of conspirators, who have opposed the Government and would destroy the country—who would allow no obstacle to interfere with their selfish ambition. [Applause.] The public mind no longer occupies itself as to the discussion of the causes of this war. It no longer argues as to the logical misconceptions or the monstrosities of the doctrines of secession. We now know well what secession was intended to accomplish; we know too well what it has accomplished, and we no more think of questioning its treasonable character than we think of enlisting in the cause of Judas Iscariot, or showing that it was one of base treachery. [Applause.] The providence of God, and the most sacred compact of man, have made us one people. [Applause.] The experience of three-quarters of a century has demonstrated that in this unity of Government the people secure at once prosperity and happiness. [Applause.] The dismemberment of these States would cause the miserable fragments to become tossed on the bloody sea of revolution and desolation, to become the prey of the spoiler, and utterly destroy the last hope that belongs to us. [Applause.] Equally is the public mind fixed in regard to the importance of this war. It is not a war of conquest, or of aggression, or of submission, or of passion or revenge; but in every light in which it can be regarded, it is a war of duty. [Applause.] The struggle is undoubtedly a struggle for National existence, and so holy in all its purposes and in its spirit, that the flock and the pastor—those who worship around the shrine, or at the altar, may contribute of their blood and treasure, and follow out their duty as Christians. [Applause.] It is a war of duty, because in the light of our Christianity, no man can commit suicide without the perpetration of cowardly and atrocious crime, and that a nation which has committed suicide, which surrenders up its life to an enemy, from whom humanity and courage might save it. [Applause.] This is a war of duty, because we have no right to bear our fathers' names, and insult to a degree their memories, by giving up the institutions won by their blood to be trodden under foot by traitors. [Applause.] It is a war of duty, because we have no right to bestow our names upon our children stripped of the grand portion which rightly belongs to them, and for the transmission of which we are bound, in honor of those illustrious men, to fight for, and defend with our swords and with our lives. [Applause.] It is a war of duty because it defends the principles of public law and order, and the highest instincts of civilization of the very race to which we belong. It is finally a war of duty because we have assumed to ourselves, as a people, the championship not only of the right, but of the capacity of the race for self-government, and that championship has been accepted by the lovers of freedom everywhere. And now, with the nations of the world looking down upon us as from the seats of a vast amphitheatre, we have no right to suffer this sacred cause to be stricken down amid the scoffs and jeers of kings and despots. [Great applause.] How anxiously, how confidently have they predicted this day. How have they longed for its coming. In the intense hatred which they feel to any Government which gives the control to the toiling millions, we can see their motive. How gladly would they look on and see the Government that was established by WASHINGTON, destroyed by TOOMBS, TWIGGS, FLOYD, and their fellow conspirators! What a record for humanity that would be!

Fellow-citizens, I do but utter a truth which is painfully present to all minds, that the disloyalty which is found in our midst, especially at Washington and in the Border States, has been a fearful source of disaster and discouragement, from the very beginning of the struggle. [Applause.] This evil has assumed such proportions and magnitude, that its correction now has become a prominent duty upon the part of those charged with the Administration. [Cheers.] Its prevalence has been marked by all those treacheries and excesses which have characterized it in other lands and in other times. [Renewed cheers.] Next to the worship of the Father of our spirits, the grandest and the strongest sentiment of which our nature is susceptible is the love of our country. [Loud cheers.] When that sentiment has been corrupted, like an arch from which the keystone has been displaced, the whole moral character tumbles into ruins. [Cheers.] The public and private performances of traitors and spies, both male and female, have been vouched for by all historians until they have grown into a proverb; that man who will betray his country will betray his God. [Applause.] He will betray his friend, his kindred, and if need be, the very wife of his bosom and the children of his loins. [Loud cheers.]

Fellow-citizens, suppose you lived in one of those cities where there is a steam fire-engine, and also a paid company to operate it; and suppose that your house was on fire, and this company and this engine, having been summoned to the spot were vigorously engaged in extinguishing it; and suppose that you observed from time to time, men creeping out from the crowd and slipping their knives into the hose, from which the water is seen to spout out from all directions upon the pavement, how long do you think the presence of such miscreants would be endured? [Cries of "Not long," and cheers.] But suppose, on looking more closely at the faces of those men, quite a number of them were recognized as members of the fire company, receiving salaries from the treasury to which you yourself had contributed, in the first burst of your indignation, would you not feel that their punishment would not be too great if they were thrown into the flames which they were thus indirectly feeding? [Loud cheers and cries of "Serve them right."] And yet this has been precisely the condition of the Government of the United States. It has been, from the very commencement of this struggle, the precise condition of the Government of the United States. [Renewed applause.] Fellow-citizens, I know there are those who look with more toleration upon those offences which prevail among us than I can posibly do. Perhaps I am too harsh. [Cries of "No!"] But I must say this: that the men who, in our own midst, give aid and comfort to the enemy, either by furnishing them secret information, or by advocating their cause, or by striving to sow dissensions among ourselves, or by insidiously dissuading our loyal men from entering the military service, are more fatally the foes of our country than if they were in the service of the Confederate States. [Prolonged applause, and cries of "Good!"]

The power of the Government can do much to correct this evil; but much more can be done by the crushing power of public opinion, branding as an enemy, socially and politically, disloyalty, whenever and wherever it is found. [Cheers.] These men are, morally at least, guilty of the death of those who fall in the defence of the Government, just as much as if they had met them on the battle-field. [Cries of "That's so," and cheers.] In your railroad cars, upon your steamboats, in your thoroughfares, in every social circle, disloyalty should be branded and blasted as a leprous and loathsome thing. [Loud applause.] And wherever you meet these men—be it upon 'Change or in the social circle—and they offer you their hands, look well to them, for if you have the eyes which I have, you will see that they are red with the blood of freemen, your kindred and friends it may be, who have perished, and are perishing still upon the battle-field. [Great sensation.] Turn away from them with disgust and indignation. [Loud cheers.]

Fellow-citizens, I know that there are some men—few, it is true—who do sincerely believe that this Republic (the question of public honor out of view) could be severed, that a peace could be patched up, and that the two Governments, thereafter, could live on, prosperously and peaceful as before. No more false or fatal thought ever crept, serpent-like, into the American bosom. [Cheers and cries of "Good, good!"] You might as well tell me that the boat which has been turned adrift above the cataracts of Niagara will have a tranquil voyage. [Laughter and cheers.] If you will go stand, as many of us have done, amid the ruins of the crumbled Empires of the old world, and ask them, they will all tell you it is a delusion. If you will go into the cemeteries of nations, and lay your ear to the sepulchres of those young, generous and high-spirited nations which have perished amid the convulsions of civil strife, they will not fail to tell you, in broken accents, that it is delusion. But if you will not listen to the voice of the past, then go into Mexico and Central America, and ask the inhabitants of those bright lands, who breathe its balmy air and cultivate its soil of exhaustless fertility, living amid rivers, lakes and mountains of the utmost grandeur, and they, lifting up their bowed heads, amid demoralization, poverty, and dishonor, will tell you it is a delusion. [Great applause.] Fellow-citizens, I rejoice to believe—may I not say, to *know*—that the spirit of loyalty, at this time, dwells richly and abundantly in the popular heart of the North and West. But I do beseech you—you who have a deep stake in the present and future of our country—you men of culture, and fortune, and of moral power—I do implore you that you will, by all means possible, add yet to the power and to the fervor of that loyalty. [Cheers.] If that grows cold amid the calculations of avarice, or craven under the discouragement of defeat, our country will be overcome. What we now need is a patriotism that will abide the ordeal of fire—a patriotism that is purged from all selfishness and from all fear—which is heroic and exhaustless—which vows with every throb of life that if repulsed we will not be stricken down, but will rise again, and under no circumstances of sorrow or defeat shall the national flag be abandoned or the honor of the country compromised. [Prolonged cheers.] What we need is a patriotism which rises fully to the comprehension of the actual and the awful peril in which our institutions are placed, and which is eager to devote every power of body, and mind, and fortune to their deliverance—[cheers]—a patriotism which, obliterating all party lines—[enthusiastic applause]—which, obliterating, I say, all party lines, and entombing all party issues, says to the President of the United States: "Here are our lives, here are our estates—use them freely, use them boldly, but use them successfully—for, looking upon the graves of our fathers and upon the cradles of our children, we have sworn to do all things—even to perish, but this country and Government shall live." [Prolonged and loud cheers.] It is such a patriotism as this, and such only, that will conduct you to victory; and I rejoice to believe that that spirit has been everywhere quickened throughout the loyal States. The capitalists of our country have come nobly forward. [Cries of "Hear, hear," and applause.] Risking all, they have exhibited a grandeur of devotion to the country, which, while it astonishes the people of Europe, has inspired the admiration and gratitude of every true American heart. All honor to them! They have proved that if there is much gold in Wall-street, there is more patriotism there. [Renewed applause.] Not a Summer patriotism, which flourishes amid the pæans of victory—but a patriotism which struggles, and sacrifices, and suffers, and is prepared to put all things at hazard, even in the hour of adversity and national defeat. [Cheers.] Unless the people can thus be united, the sun of our National life, which is now obscured, may yet go down forever, amid storms and darkness. If all our great material interests are crushed to the earth by the shadow that is passing over that sun, what would be our condition if that shadow should deepen into a night of permanent defeat? Is there nothing to live for but the gains of commerce? Nothing but the increasing of our gains and the embellishment of our homes? Are courage, and manhood, and honor, and loyalty, and national fame, and the respect and homage of the world, nothing? Is it nothing to live without a flag, and without a country, and without a future for ourselves or for our children, and to stand forth, the base descendants of illustrious fathers? [Applause.] We might lay ourselves in the dust, and be stepped upon by traitors, give up all that sweetens human existence, and still live on, as do the cattle in our fields; but our lives would be more ignoble than theirs. [Cheers.] If with all our boasted material resources—if, with our known and acknowledged physical superiority over the rebels—if, with our clamorous and profuse avowals of devotion to our institutions, we suffer the rebellion to trample over us, I do verily believe the American name would become a stench in the nostrils of the world, and that an American citizen would not be permitted to walk the streets of European capitals without having the finger of scorn pointed at him. [Applause, and cries of "We'd deserve it."]

Fellow citizens, if I may be permitted to utter a word upon such a subject, I would earnestly counsel forbearance and patience in reference to those charged with the administration of our Government. [Cries of "Good!" "Good!"] Before criticising their conduct, we should remember that we may not see all the field of action, and may not be in a condition justly to appreciate the difficulties which are to be overcome. No man can doubt the courage or loyalty of the President of the United States, [a burst of applause and enthusiastic cries of "No! no!"] or his determination to suppress this rebellion. To him, under the Constitution, the popular voice has committed absolutely the fate of this Republic. His hands are entitled to be strengthened by ours. That which weakens him weakens yourselves, and weakens the struggling country which we are all struggling to save. [Applause.] He is at this moment overwhelmed with mountains of toil and responsibility, such as have rested upon no public man in our history, and is fully entitled to all the support and consideration which a generous and warm-hearted patriotism can yield. [Loud cheers.]

Fellow-citizens, admitting all the discouragements which surround us, I have still an unfaltering faith in human progress, and in the capacity of man for self-government. [Cheers.] I believe that the blood which the true lovers of our race have shed upon more than a thousand battle-fields, has borne fruit, and that fruit is the Republic of the United States. It came forth upon the world like the morning sun from his chamber; its pathway has been a pathway of light and glory, and it has poured its blessing upon this people, with the brimming fullness with which our rivers pour their water into the sea. I cannot admit to my bosom the crushing thought that in the full light of civilization, in the nineteenth century, such a Government as this is fated to perish beneath the swords of the guilty men now banded together for its overthrow. [Cries of "Never!" "Never!" and cheers.] I cannot, I will not believe that twenty millions of people, cultivated, loyal, courageous—twenty millions of the Anglo-Saxon race, bearing the names of the heroes of the Revolution, and passing their lives amidst the inspiration of its battle-fields—will suffer their institutions to be overthrown by ten millions, one-half of whom are helpless slaves, with fetters on their hands. [Loud applause.] No page of history so dark and so humiliating as that has yet been written of any portion of the human family, and the American people had better, far better, never been born, than that they should live and have such a history written of themselves. [Cries of "That's so!" and cheers.] Let us then, fellow-citizens, nerve and rouse ourselves fully to this great work and duty. If it is to be done well, it should be done quickly. If we would economize both blood and treasure, we should move promptly—we should move mightily. [Applause.] If, at this very moment, it were possible to precipitate the whole of the loyal States on the fields of the South, it would be a measure not only of wisdom, but of economy and humanity. [Loud cheers.] Let us then have faith, and hope and courage, and all will yet be well.

Fellow-citizens, I feel that I may have spoken to you to-night with more emphasis and with more earnestness of suggestion than I am privileged to employ in your presence. [Cries of "No!" "No!"] If I have done so, you will forgive the freedom; I know you will, in this conjunction of public affairs, in which it has been my fortune to address you. If I had less interest than you—if I had more interest than you—in the tragic events in which we are placed, you might well mistrust me; but I have precisely the same. If this Union is dismembered, and this Government is overturned, the grave of every earthly hope will open at my feet, and it will open at yours also. [Applause.] In the lives of families and of nations there arise, from time to time, emergencies of danger which press all their members into the same common family. When the storm is shrieking and the laboring vessel groans in every joint, all on board—the humble sailor and the most obscure passenger—have a right to speak upon the great question of self-preservation; and even so, amid the heavy current of this National crisis, I, an humble citizen of this distracted and bleeding country, have ventured to lift up the voice of counsel in your midst, and I thank you for your most kind attention.

Mr. HOLT sat down amid prolonged and enthusiastic applause.

REMARKS OF WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES.

He thought he could say nothing that would attract much of their attention after the eloquence to which they had given such excellent attention, but felt that on that occasion the humblest efforts might be of some service in such a public emergency as that upon which we were now thrown. He considered it an honor to have been invited by the Chamber of Commerce to make a few remarks upon the resolutions which he was about to present. It was only a year ago that the people of this country were engaged in their peaceful pursuits, and in preparing for a Presidential election. That election was conducted with great spirit throughout the whole Union. The President was elected according to the forms of the Constitution, and immediately there was a treacherous and corrupt appeal to the power of the sword. The distinguished gentleman who had addressed the meeting was serving at that time in the councils of the nation with great distinction. [Applause.] And at the same time traitors were preparing engines of destruction for him and all the people of this country. He was transferred a short time after to the War Department. [Applause.] A wise transfer. And when civil war had broken out he came forward manfully and exerted his influence against those who would destroy the Government, and adopted measures for the protection of the Constitution and the Union. [Applause.] He found the ship of State drifting in the hands of incompetent and corrupt officers, and immediately took steps to check their progress. But there were greater evils than civil war—such as an inefficient, useless and corrupt President; a corrupt Administration; general and political degeneracy; and men who have taken the oath of allegiance to the country, and to support the Constitution—who have violated the one and broken down the other. Men had come forward and devoted their money, their time and their blood to restore the national honor. Some were apt to look upon this civil war with alarm, fearing that the country was going to destruction. He looked upon it at that moment as the stepping-stone to national honor. The wealthy men of Wall-street and the corporations of Wall-street had come forward to give their money in this great cause, but that was not all. Go to the Assistant Treasury Office, and it would be found that the people in the ordinary walks of life had proven their patriotism by expending a liberal amount in the public stocks of the country, knowing that to be the best security that an American citizen can have. We should not undervalue those with whom we are at war. Our enemies are of common origin with ourselves. We had met no mean antagonist. He did not say that for the purpose of discouragement. He thought we should recognize the enemy as belligerents, as it would have a good effect upon foreigners. The speaker denounced compromises and peace-meetings, and tendered his thanks to Tammany Hall for the rebuke it had given to Mozart Hall. [Applause and cheers.] That was true democratic doctrine. We are all Democrats and Republicans now. We must have no peace-meetings until peace has been accomplished. If they are to be held before that time, there is a little place upon the Hudson River where they could be held with convenience. As the speaker who had preceded said, these peace-meetings were all out of place, and the man who recognized their supporters, recognized traitors to his country. There had been a tone of discouragement in some circles in talking about our public affairs which tended to dampen the ardor of Union men and encourage the enemy. That was all wrong, and such men would not be so free to speak of their private affairs if they had been defeated once, or even more than once, in their plans. The speaker then alluded to the arduous duties of the President, and called upon the citizens to sustain him while faithfully advancing the interests of the country. At the inauguration of the present Administration there was no Army, the Navy had been scattered—only three vessels carrying twenty-four guns were left to protect the United States. There were traitors in the Cabinet, in the House of Representatives and in all the Departments. Six months later and we had an Army of 200,000 men in the field. The speaker concluded his speech by complimenting Ex-Secretary HOLT in happy terms, and begged to present the following resolution, which weas unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, by his unsullied character, in private as well as in public life; by his unfaltering devotion to the Constitution and the Union; by the prompt and successful measures promoted by him for their defence and for the protection of the Capital, when in imminent peril from traitorous domestic foes; by his patriotic efforts throughout the country, and especially in his own State, in rallying the people to the support of the National Flag and our National integrity; and by his stirring and eloquent appeal on this occasion, has entitled himself to the gratitude of his countrymen, and to the admiration of the lovers of freedom and free popular institutions everywhere; and that the thanks of this assembly be and they are hereby gratefully tendered to him.

Mr. HOLT then stepped forward and said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: If the pulsations of my heart were words they would tell you what I can never do—how deeply I thank you.

Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK then made some brief and pertinent remarks and the meeting adjourned.

THE PRISONERS FROM HATTERAS INLET.

The conjectures respecting the disposition of the prisoners from Hatteras Inlet have been wholly at fault. They are not to go on board of the old frigate *Brandywine*; but, by an order issued yesterday, they will be placed on Governor's or Bedloe's Island. It is probable that they will be divided, a portion going to each of these forts. Fort Wood, on Bedloe's Island, is one of the strongest, as well as most convenient fortresses in this harbor for the accommodation of a garrison, and there could be no more comfortable or picturesque spot selected for the residence of the rebel prisoners than this spot. Inside of the fort proper there are good barrack accommodations for six hundred persons, with all the accessories of complete garrison quarters. Outside, there is an area of nearly five acres, handsomely terraced from the water on all sides, with a sea wall surrounding the whole eastern portion, and the grounds interspersed with beautiful shade-trees. The only thing which can be at all unpleasantly suggestive, is the fact that the pirate HICKS was executed on the island. The distance from the Battery is about one mile, and nearly the same distance from the Jersey shore. The fort is supplied with water by two immense tanks, which hold several hundred thousand gallons each.

NORTH CAROLINA MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

Hon. CHAS. HENRY FOSTER, Union Member of Congress from North Carolina, arrived here, to-day, *en route* for Washington, to confer with the Administration upon affairs connected with his State. Rebel scouts lay in wait for him in Virginia, whose vigilance he successfully eluded.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES ON THE WAR.

Interesting and Important Letter from Archbishop Hughes to Bishop Lynch, of South Carolina.

The *Metropolitan Record* contains a very long and interesting letter from Bishop LYNCH, of South Carolina, to Archbishop HUGHES, presenting with great force the arguments so often urged in favor of desisting from the present war, which, he says, can never succeed in suppressing the Southern Confederacy. The following is

THE ARCHBISHOP'S REPLY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1861.

RIGHT REV. DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 4th inst. How it reached, I can hardly conjecture. But it came to hand within about the usual period required for the transmission of mail matter between Charleston and New-York during happier years, when all the States, North and South, found their meaning in the words "*E Pluribus Unum.*"

It must have run the blockade, or dodged the pickets on hostile borders. I have read it with very deep interest, increased, if anything, by the perils of flood and field through which it must have passed.

If even the innocent lightning of the North were permitted to carry a message into Southern latitudes, I would telegram you for permission to publish your calm and judicious communication. As it is, however, my only chance of acknowledging it is through the *Metropolitan Record*, and without special permission publish your letter at the same time. In this way it may happen that, during the war or afterward, my answer will come under your inspection. Yours is, in my judgment, one of the most temperate views of the present unhappy contest that has ever come under my notice from any son of South Carolina. It is not to be inferred, however, that because I admire so much the calmness of its tone and temper I therefore agree with all its arguments and speculations.

You say I am "reported to have spoken strongly against the war policy of the Government of the United States, as fraught with much present suffering, and not calculated to obtain any real advantage." Be assured that, previous to the outbreak of military violence, I was most ardently desirous of preserving peace and union; but, since violence, battle and bloodshed have occurred, I dare not hope for peace unless you can show me a foundation of rock or solid ground (but no quicksand basis) on which peace can be reëstablished. The nature of your ministry and mine necessarily implies that we should be the friends of peace. It was the special legacy of our Divine Master to His flock. And it would be strange if we, His appointed ministers, should be found in the ranks of its enemies. His words were, as we find in St. John, "Peace I leave to you, my peace I give to you." And yet St. Paul, in writing to the Christian converts of Rome, says: "If it be possible, as much as it is in you, have peace with all men. I think this latter inspired quotation has at least a remote bearing on our present sad difficulties.

Your explanations of the causes which have led to this war are entirely Southern in their premises and conclusions. But they are so vividly, and even plausibly stated, that I leave them uncontroverted. Your description of the evils resulting from the war is too correct to be gainsaid by me. Still, here we are in the midst of a sanguinary contest, which, so far as I can see, like a hurricane on the ocean, must exhaust its violence before we can expect the return of national calm. There is no one who desires more ardently than I do the advent of that bright day on which we shall all be reunited in one great prosperous country.

Instead of controverting the correctness of your views in regard to the causes of our actual troubles, or determining where or on whom the responsibility of their existence rests, I shall beg leave to make my own statement from a point of view which is found in the general sentiment of the people North of Mason and Dixon's line.

They say that, whatever may have been the anterior origin of this war, its immediate cause was the overt act of turning guns, put in place by the State of South Carolina, against a public military defence of the country at large, which of right belonged to all the States in common. Then it is thought, or at least stated, in these quarters, that the South for many years past would not be satisfied with less than a paramount control of the National Government. The South, it is well known, has been in a fretful mood for many years under Northern assaults, made upon her civil and domestic institutions. It would be, on my part, very uncandid to disguise the conviction that in this respect the South has had much reason to complain. Leaving, however, opinions to fluctuate as they may, I will simply give you my own as to the primary causes of our present strife.

You know that free speech and a free Press are essential constituents of the first notions of Anglo-Saxon liberty. These were the shibboleth of its existence, prosperity and prospects. In the exercise of these peculiar privileges, the North of this country has used its type and its tongue offensively against the South. Neither was the South backward in the work of retaliation on the same principle. But the Anglo-Saxon, whether of the South or of the North, would see the whole world set in a blaze rather than put limits to the freedom of the Press or the unbridled license of the tongue, except when the laws interpose for the protection of public authority or individual rights of character and property.

At the commencement of our National institution as an independent State, Slavery, for instance, was found to exist, almost universally, in the North as well as in the South. The word itself was not used in any of the paragraphs found in the Magna Charta of our Government. The Slave-trade from the Western Coast of Africa had been encouraged by the subjects and the Government of Great Britain. The Government of England did not hesitate to affix its veto on some of the enactments made by the recognized local authorities of the Colonies for the diminution of the Slave-trade. It would appear that from this trade, so abominable in its primary origin, there were certain emoluments accruing to the treasury of the mother country. And these emoluments were looked to as a source of revenue, just as some countries in Europe, in their sovereign capacity, monopolize the largest portion of profits resulting from commerce in salt and tobacco.

After the Revolution, Slavery was gradually dispensed with in all the Northern States. Whether this was done from what would now appear a sense of humanity, or from motives of domestic or political lucre, it will be for you, as for me, a private right to determine, each according to his own opinion. But Slavery was a social element, recognized in all the States at the period of the Revolution. So far the changes that have supervened in reference to Slavery have been all in the North, and the South is to-day as to this matter in *statu quo* just as she was at the period of the Declaration of Independence. The Northern States, in the exercise of their acknowledged right, repudiated Slavery within their own borders. The Southern States, in their equal exercise of theirs, have done just the reverse. The North, unrepenting of many sins of its own, has exhibited great remorse for the sins of its neighbors. A portion of its inhabitants talk in a certain style, not only of this subject, but of a great many others about national sins which, according to its solution of Pagan ethics or of Christian duty, every human being is bound to correct. Yet, the biggest sin in our day known to the North, is not what occurs in its own immediate neighborhood or State, but the monster iniquity of the South, which, between you and me, and as the world goes, might have been permitted to manage its own affairs in its own way, so that its acts should be found either in harmony with, or not in violation of, the Constitution of the United States.

I am an advocate for the sovereignty of every State in the Union within the limits recognized and approved of by its own representative authority when the Constitution was agreed upon. As a consequence, I hold that South Carolina has no State right to interfere with the internal affairs of Massachusetts. And, as a further consequence, that Massachusetts has no right to interfere with South Carolina, or its domestic and civil affairs, as one of the sovereign States of this now threatened Union. But the Constitution having been adopted by the common consent of all the sovereign parties engaged in the frame-work and approval thereof, I maintain that no State has a right to secede, except in the manner provided for in the document itself.

The revolt of the Colonies against the authority of Great Britain is another thing. If England had extended to these Colonies the common rights and privileges nominally secured by the British Constitution, we have high authority for believing that the Colonies would not have gone, at least when they did, into rebellion. Indeed, it might be asserted and maintained, that it was not the Americans, but the British Ministry and Government, that supplied legitimate reasons for the American Revolution.

In the present case it would be difficult, by parity of reasoning, to justify the grounds on which the South have acted.

I think a few remarks will satisfy you of the correctness of this statement. You say that for many years the South has proclaimed its dissatisfaction, and announced its determined purpose of secession, if certain complaints should not be attended to, and their causes redressed; that the South was always in earnest, and the North would never believe in their sincerity or their predictions. This may be so; but it gives me an occasion to remark that the National Government, as such, had no special reason for the secession of the South at this time more than there was ten or even fifteen years ago. The Personal Liberty bill was unconstitutional in the few States which adopted it. New-York was too wise and too patriotic to be caught in that trap. The so-called Personal Liberty bill was never adopted, so far as documents are evidence, either directly or indirectly, by the Government at Washington. Indeed, I am not aware of any statute passed by the National authority which could give the South additional reasons for discontent or complaint within the last ten or fifteen years.

I have thus alluded to the unofficial causes for Southern resentment. Even in your own letter the cause alleged is the election of the Chief Magistrate. This does not seem at all sufficient to warrant the course which the South has adopted.

The Government originally agreed upon by all the States has lasted during a period of between seventy and eighty years. During this time its executive administration was enjoyed by the South for fifty-two years. No Northern President has ever been reëlected. WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE, and JACKSON, have each discharged that office for a term of eight years. The conclusion is, then, that out of seventy or eighty years of the administration of our Government, fifty-two years have enured to our patriotic men of the South. This fact involves the potentialities and powers of the Government as having been exercised by supremacy on the part of the South. The Navy, the Army, the incumbents of the Supreme Court, were not ignorant of or insensible to this fact. Now I put it to your candor to say whether, after such a history of the administration of our country, the South might not have tolerated the occupancy of the Presidential chair by the present incumbent, who, with his Northern predecessors in that office, could hardly expect to survive officially the ordinary four years of a Northern Supreme Magistrate?

You say that President LINCOLN was elected by Black Republicans in the North. I am inclined to think that he was indirectly or negatively elected by Democrats North and South. The Black Republicans presented one candidate, and in order to defeat his election, the Democrats, North and South, presented *three*. If the latter had selected only one candidate, it is probable that the Black Republicans, as you call them, would have been found as *minus habentes*. But when the Democrats distributed their votes, apparently with a view of rendering them inefficient, then, of course, the one man of choice was elected over the three candidates and competitors that had been placed in rivalship with each other, and in the aggregate all against him alone. That he was constitutionally elected under these circumstances is not denied either in the South or in the North. Then, if so elected, he is the Chief Magistrate of all the United States of America, and, by his very oath of office, is bound by their own common consent to see that neither Maine, on the northeast, nor Texas, on the southwest, shall be permitted to overthrow the original National compact agreed upon in the Constitution of this Government. If States shall be allowed, in face of that National Constitution to kick over the traces of a common union, as agreed upon in the primitive days of our Government, then it is difficult to see why counties and townships and villages may not be at liberty to do the same thing just as often as the freak or fancy to do so may or shall have come upon them.

There appears to be an idea in the South that the National Government and the people of the North are determined to conquer and subjugate them. This, I think, is a great mistake. First, in the sterner sense of the word "conquer," it seems to me utterly impossible; and, if possible, I think it would be undesirable and injurious both to the North and to the South. Unless I have been deceived by statements considered reliable, I would say that the mind of the North looks only to the purpose of bringing back the seceded States to their organic condition—*ante-bellum*.

There remains now scarcely a hope of peace, and the issue is apparently that the North must triumph on the field of Mars, or that the South shall prove itself victorious on the same bloody arena. But, after all, we must not despair in reference to a coming peace. The idea of an armistice, even for six months, is now utterly hopeless, but I think that the North, if the chance were presented, would be as willing to enter on terms of peace as the South itself. Still, I am bound to say, under deep conviction of the truth, that, of both sections unhappily launched on the swelling torrent of our domestic troubles, the North will be the latter to sink or swim in the sanguinary tide on which both are now afloat.

You make mention of the Commissioners sent to Washington at an early period of the struggle, with kind, fair and liberal propositions, as you consider them, for the arrangement of the whole difficulty. Before reaching the point of settlement there would be found a vast amount of principle involved. Commissioners should have some recognized authority to warrant them in attempting to discharge the duties of their official office. Those of the South, in the circumstances, so far as I can see, had no authority whatever.

The people of your region (when I say people, of course I mean the voters, as commonly understood in this country) had scarcely been consulted on this vital question. Their Government, so-called, was unrecognized by any civil principality on the face of the earth. Commissioners presented themselves before the public servants of a Government universally recognized by all nations. The terms of these Southern Commissioners were more of dictation than of petition. The Government at Washington had to choose one or another of two alternatives. The President and his Cabinet might have chosen the alternative of perjury, and acceded to the demands of those Commissioners, or they might, as they surely did, decline every official intercourse with them.

They chose the latter course. And now it only remains to see whether the Government is what it calls itself—the Government of the United States, or merely the Government of a fraction thereof—and that fraction measured out to them by Southern Commissioners who could not show a legitimate title for the Commission which they professed to execute.

You think it hard and unnatural that foreigners and Catholics should be deluded into the service of the recognized National Government in order to be immolated in the front of battles and made food of for Southern powder. If this end were a deliberate policy in the North, I should scout and despise it. I admit and maintain that foreigners now naturalized, whether Catholics or not, ought to bear their relative burden in defence of the only country on those shores which they have recognized, and which has recognized them as citizens of the United States.

Mr. RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*, reports a conversation which he had with "a very intelligent Southern gentleman, formerly editor of a newspaper," who stated, on behalf of the Confederacy—"Well, Sir, when things are settled, we'll just take the law into our own hands. Not a man shall have a vote unless he's American born, and by degrees we'll get rid of these men who disgrace us." Mr. RUSSELL inquired: "Are not many of your regiments composed of Germans and Irish; of foreigners, in fact?" "Yes, Sir."

This very "intelligent Southern gentleman, formerly editor of a newspaper," is certainly no true representative of the gentlemen whom it was my good fortune and pleasure to meet whenever I traveled in the South. But no matter. If the statement be true, it only shows that for Irish and foreigners in general the South is nearly as unfriendly as the North can be. It proves further, that so far as the Irish are concerned, the hereditary calamities of their native land follow them up wherever they go in one form or another. Here, and now, they are called upon by both sides to fight in the battles of the country; and no matter who triumphs, they need not look for large expressions of thanks or gratitude from either side. Still, whether in peace or war, take them for all in all, they are as true to the country as if they had been born on its once free and happy soil.

Pardon me this digression, and let me return to the other sentiment touching the hope of a prospective peace.

That word "peace" is becoming more or less familiar here in the Norrh. In a crisis like this it is not, in my opinion, expressive of a sound principle or a safe policy. Its meaning changes the basis and the issue of this melancholy war. If changed, it will be a war, not between the South and the North, geographically considered, but a war between the two great political parties that divide the country. Instead of this partisan hostility, wise patriots should rival each other in restoring or preserving the Union as one nation, its prosperity, and the protection and happiness of its entire people, in all their legitimate rights. But all this is to be judged of by others, and the opinion of any individual is of the smallest account. If a word of mine could have the slightest influence, I would suggest that, even while the war is going on, there might be a Convention of the seceded States, held within their own borders. It might be one representative appointed from each of those States, by the Governor, to meet and examine the whole case as it now stands, arrange and draw up a report of their grievances, or what they consider such, and report to their several Governors the result of their deliberations, and the conclusions at which they shall have arrived.

The same process might be adopted in the States that have not seceded, and similar reports be made to their respective Governors. This would be only a preparatory measure for something more important. If a better feeling, or understanding, could be even partially arrived at, a future convention of all the States by their representatives would have something to act upon. The difficulties might be investigated and provided for; the Constitution might be revised by general consent, and if the platform—sufficiently ample for 3,000,000 at the period when the Constitution was formed—is found to be neither of breadth or strength to support a population of 33,000,000, wise and patriotic men might suggest, according to the rules prescribed in the original document, the improvements which the actual condition of the country would seem to require. The Constitution itself, in its letter and spirit, is, no doubt, the same as it was when first framed; but everything around has been undergoing a change for nearly eighty years.

For a peace of that kind I would be a very sincere, if not an influential, advocate. But to expect that a peace will spring up by the advocacy of individuals in the midst of the din and clash of arms, amidst the mutually alienated feelings of the people, and the widening of the breach which has now separated them, would be, in my opinion, hoping against hope. Still, we must trust that the Almighty will overrule and direct the final issues of this lamentable contest.

I had no intention to write so long a response to your kind letter. Enough, and perhaps more than enough, has been said; and it only remains for me to add that the Catholic faith and Catholic charity which unites us in the spiritual order shall remain unbroken by the booming of cannon along the lines that unfortunately separate a great and once prosperous community into two hostile portions, each arrayed in military strife against the other.

I have the honor to remain, as ever,
Your obedient serv't and Brother in Christ
JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.
Rt. Rev. P. N. LYNCH, Bishop of Charleston.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 3.—*In steamship Arago, from Havre and Southampton*—Hon. John P. Stockton, Mrs. Stockton, Master R. P. Stockton, Miss Sadi Stockton, Master Richard Stockton, Miss Julia Stockton, and 3 servants, Hon. Hy. C. Murphy, Mrs. Murphy, Mr. George S. Murphy, Mr. A. French, Mr. Hy. C. Jones, Mrs. E. C. West, Lieut. S. C. Barney, U. S. N., and 4 children, Lieut. O. Huttman, Swedish Army; Mr. Samuel L. Phillips, Mr. Jacob Little, son and servant, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. James B. Murray, Miss Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel H. Holmes, Miss G. Holmes, Miss M. Holmes, Master Holmes, Rev. W. O. Lamson, Rev. Dr. Borland, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Haskell, Mrs. Diediu, Mrs. Flammi, Mrs. Johnson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Fleetman, 3 children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Marcotti, child and servant, Mrs. Mallet, son and daughter, Miss Tyson, Mr. G. D. Phelps, Mrs. Phelps, Miss Phelps, Mr. G. D. Phelps, Jr., Mrs. Mumford, Miss L. Mumford, Miss H. Mumford, Miss S. C. Mudge, Mrs. Beek, 2 sons, 2 daughters and 2 servants, Mrs. De Kay, Miss I. De Kay, Miss S. De Kay, Mrs. S. De Kay, Mr. C. De Kay, Mr. G. De Kay and servant, Mrs. Ballard, Miss Ballard, Mrs. Pranker, Miss Parsons, Mr. John F. Robinson, Mrs. Morgan, Miss E. A. Moulsen, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Greenfield, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. English, Miss J. S. English, Miss S. English, Miss M. S. English, Miss A. B. English, Mrs. Whittel, 4 children and servant, Miss [illegible], Mrs. Pauline Laurent, Mrs. Gouyer, [illegible], Mr. N. F. Miller, Mr. Burney, Mr. Hy. Maillard, son and nephew, Mr. G. Hector, Mr. Parelli, Mr. Conover, Mr. H. Johnston, Mr. Tournade, Dr. J. T. Betten, Master E. J. Spencer, Master W. S. Garner, Miss Von Berniwitz, Mr. A. D. Cochran, Mr. S. P. Jones, Mr. G. Arnold, Mr. [illegible], Mr. Ed. D. Garesche, Mr. Hecht, Mr. [illegible], Mr. Charles Delmonico, Mr. August County, Mr. G. W. [illegible], Miss E. Keyser, Mr. Farrel Dorrity, Mr. Girard, Mr. Nuber, Mr. Fise, Mr. Mr. Hy. Eettel, Mr. G. Vernon, Mr. Mr. Louis Paul, Mr. Horace and son, Mr. N. Miller, Mr. Vines and Bro., Rev. Mr. Risler, Rev. Mr. [illegible], Mr. Wm. Brown, Mr. A. L. Perry, Mr. Wilcox, Mr. E. [illegible], Miss R. Trub, Mr. S. Ring, Miss Winkler, Mr. Degny, Mr. R. Trub, Mr. H. Trub, Mr. J. Gerentet, Mr. J. [illegible], Mr. Buhler, Mr. A. Schwarz, Mr. V. Cartier, Mr. F. Boclerc, Mr. H. Mendel, Mr. F. Gros, Mr. J. [illegible], Mr. L. Bondro & Son, Mr. and Mrs. Volmer, Master [illegible], Miss Goubel, Mrs. F. Garnier, Mrs. C. Clarey, Miss J. Lutz, Mr. Fonfride and son, Mr. G. Monle e, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Kneurf, Mrs. and Miss Monie, Mrs. V. Bernard. Total, [illegible] passengers.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—Mrs. Spencer, Capt. Fleming, Gen. Buel, Barron Bonheim, G. W. Peachy, D. D. Munson, G. Dreter, Mrs. Horton, A. Taggart, wife and child; Mr. Wetherell, J. F. Thompson, J. M. Thompson, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Shiells and family, Eldridge J. Wesley, Capt. Cogshall, Mrs. Augustine, D. Fletcher, J. J. Andreas, G. Paton, J. Williamson, D. Robie, H. A. Delinea, C. E. Devalin, Joseph N. Cahill, Thomas Cunningham, Mrs. Klie, W. W. Wood, Mr. [illegible]mich, Mr. Schuchard, W. Bogen, J. W. Hover, V. [illegible], M. Lorenza, Mr. Killiduff, J. D. Wright, M. Briosat and lady, J. Wilson and lady.

In steamship Saladin, from Kingston, Jam.—Mr. Heron, Mr. Barney, Mr. Prissick, Assistant Deputy Commissary-General R. A.; Mrs. Atchinson, Miss Tyrrell. *From Port-au-Prince*—Mr. Grant, Dr. Albertini.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 30 | Sun sets.... 6 29 | Moon sets.... 6 [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 16 | Gov. Island. 8 05 | Hell Gate..... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Sept. 3.

Cleared.

Steamers Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, James Hand; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore.

Ships Thomas Jefferson, Rollins, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Plymouth Rock, Hammond, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Southerner, Campbell, Marseilles, C. & E. J. Peters; Union, Tripp, Gibraltar; Virginia, Hill, Barbados, Smith, Jones & Co.; Solide, (Swed.,) Paulsen, Dunkirk, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Depeche, (2d clearance,) Harthian, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Thusnelda, (Brem.,) Meyer, Antwerp, Ruger Bros.; E. Kupler, Fisher, Cork and a market, W. Salem; Cordelia, Roberts, Philadelphia; Sierra Nevada, Foster, Lisbon, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brigs Enrichetta, (Ital.,) Fileberti, Gibraltar, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; G. Meredith, Doane, Londonderry, Wm. Purdy.

Schooners A. & E. Baker, Smith, Egg Harbor; Amanda, Knowles, Baltimore; J. Crandall Gage, Fall River; Pengussett, Waples, Boston, master; C. Grant, Pressey, Boston, master; Ella, Packard, Boston; Saugatuck, Kelly, Danvers, master; R. & E. Steelman, Camp, Egg Harbor; D. B. Pitts, Webb, Washington; R. M. Browning, Ripley, Egg Harbor; Charles Swendsen, (Dan.,) Johnson, Gloucester, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Orbit, Weyant, Providence, master; H. R. Barnes, Barnes, Philadelphia, S. Godwin; Josephine, ———, Portland, master; Susan, Bearse, Boston, master; Island Home, Allen, Scituate; Angler, Besse, Wareham, master; C. Turnell, ———, Nassau, N. P., J. R. Bacon; Edwin, Davis, Eastport, master; N. S. Rue, Wright, Baltimore; N. Tyler, Ogden, New-Bedford; A. Powers, ———, Boston, master; T. Hope, ———, Belfast, Me., master; Harkaway, Penniston, Port Maria, master; Seven Brothers, Healey, Barbados and a market, Thos. James.

Sloop H. M. Ridgeley, Beers, Mystic.

Arrived.

Steamship Arago, Lines, Havre, and Southampton Aug. 21, at 3 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Samuel M. Fox & Geo. Mackenzie. Aug. 29, 9 A. M., lat. 48, lon. 47 36, saw an iceberg and several small pieces. Same date, 6 P. M., exchanged signals with Hamburg steamer Bavaria, bound E. Aug. 30, 6 A. M., sent ashore dispatch for the Associated Press, at Cape Race; same time, saw an iceberg; same date, 9 A. M., passed a paddle-wheel corvette strg. W., showing the English blue ensign. Aug. 31, 6 A. M., lat. 44, lon. 58 25, saw a steamer strg. E., supposed to be the Persia.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall Aug. 26, with treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen. Left U. S. brig Bainbridge, all well. The bark Arabella, hence for Aspinwall, arrived on the 23d; she reported that while crossing the Carribean Sea she was chased by a suspicious looking brig, supposed to be a privateer.

Steamship Saladin, (Br.,) Russell, Kingston, Jam., Aug. 21, via Port-au-Prince 26th, with mdse. The U. S. war steamer Richmond, hence, arrived at Kingston 21st.

U. S. steam transport Charles Osgood, Grumley, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Oneida, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Taconey, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Rattler, Almy, Havre 39 ds., in ballast to Wm. Whitlock, Jr. Aug. 29, 40 miles S. of George's Shoal, saw a screw steamer, ship-rigged, strg. E. Aug. 30, 5 miles S. W. of George's Shoal, saw a screw steamer, bark-rigged, strg. E. Aug. 31, 60 miles S. S. E. of Nantucket, saw another screw steamer, bark-rigged; supposed her a war steamer.

Ship James L. Bogert, Conway, Havre July 11, in ballast to Bogert & Kneeland. Had heavy westerly weather the first 35 ds. Has been 18 ds. W. of the Grand Banks.

Ship Magellan, Putnam, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Will load for Liverpool.

Ship Frank Pierce, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Brooks, Boston 5 ds., in ballast to Hallett & Carman.

Ship Tempest, Whitney, Bahia 28 ds., in ballast to Patten & Co.

Ship Chancellor, Spencer, Liverpool July 28, with mdse. and 34 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Ship Enoch Talbot, Merryman, Boston 4 ds., in ballast. Will load for Panama.

Bark Magdalena, Day, Aspinwall 34 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy. Experienced very heavy weather in the Gulf. Aug. 21, off Florida Reef, spoke schr. Henry W. Johnson, cruising, all well. Same day, saw a ship and a brig ashore on Florida Reef; wreckers discharging them; could not ascertain their names.

Bark Stampede, Lewis, Marseilles 50 ds.—passed Gibraltar July 29—with salt to Simpson & Clapp. Off Gibraltar, was in co. with bark Osprey, for Rio Janeiro.

Bark Arrogance, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Holden, London, via St. John, N. B., 7 ds., in ballast to C. C. Duncan & Co.

SAILED—U. S. Frigate Potomac.

WIND—During the day, from S. W.; sunset, N. W., and rain.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—Arr. brig Chimborazo, Manzanilla; barks Edward Everett, Gibraltar; Atlas, London.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer New-London, of the New-York and New-London line, has been sold to Government for $30,000.

Lighters are now alongside of the burnt ship William Tell, trying to save cargo.

The U. S. Frigate Potomac has anchored at the S. W. Spit.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 2.—The schooner Mountain Eagle, (of Rockland,) Ames, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, with laths, &c., arrived here yesterday, with loss of mainmast and all attached, badly stove and full of water, having been run into on the night of Aug. 31, off Block Island, by an unknown schooner. The schooner Emma L. Day was got off on the 31st, and has arrived here. Will go on the ways for repairs.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.

Spoken, &c.

Owego—ship, bound E., Aug. 31, off Nantucket South Shoals.

West Point—ship, steering E., was signalized, Aug. 31, Nantucket bearing N. N. W. 25 miles.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, Aug. 26, a Dutch bark, from St. Thomas.

At Guayanilla, P. R., Aug. 17, Br. brig Melbourne, for London in 2 ds.

At Lingan, C. B., Aug. 19, brig P. Fluker, Ford, for New-York, ldg.; schrs. Willie, Brown, do., do.; Lucy White, Arey, do., do.; Charm, Crowell, do., do.; Red Jacket, Payson, do., do.; Grace Girdle, Clark, do., do.; Billow, of Brunswick, do., do.

At Black River, Jam., Aug. 12, Br. schrs. S. D. Horton, for New-York; Truro, do.

American vessels at Havre, Aug. 18, William Nelson, Cheever, of and for New-York; Germania, Townsend, of New-York; Havre, Askins, do.; Guttenberg, Weeks, of New-Orleans; Nurenberg, Schneider, do.; Leona, Norris, of Thomaston; Clifton, McDimmon, of New-York; J. Clark, Letournan, of Baltimore; John J. Boyd, Thomas, of New-York; Brilliant, Hagar, do.; Genesee, McIntyre, of New-Brunswick; W. S. Lindsley, Gray, of New-York; Southerner, Soule, of Freeport; Charter Oak, Carver, of Richmond; Union, Davis, of Boston; Deft Haven, Freese, of Bangor; France, Ellis, of New-York; Arno, Deering, of Boston; Narragansett, Brandt, of New-York; Empress, Lecraw, do.; Harry Bluff, Rodman, do.; T. J. Roger, Day, do.; Swallow, Morton, do.; Carnatic, Devereaux, of Boston; Lucy Elizabeth, Nickels, do.; Ida McLeod, Davis, of New-York.

ASPINWALL—Arr., Aug. 13, Am. schr. Gabriel, San Andreas; Am. bark Arabella, New-York.

Sailed—Aug. 16, schr. Velma, Philadelphia; 18th, ship Zenas Coffin, Cienfuegos; bark M. E. Donmouth, Machias; 22d, bark Arethusa, Port-au-Prince; returned to port with crew and officers sick, but would go to sea again about 27th.

CALLAO—Arr., Aug. 3, whale bark Massasoit, from a cruise.

Sailed—July 27, ship S. H. Waterman, Iquique; Aug. 12, whale bark Massasoit, on a cruise.

VALPARAISO—Arr., July 12, ship Peruvian, California.

Sailed—July 18, bark Gen. Stricken, Iquique.

In port—Ships Cachalot, Wild Pigeon, Crusader, and Peruvian.

[PER ARABIA.]

Arrived from New-York—Aug. 11, Gen. Bailey, at Malta; 22d, Wilhelmina, at Gloucester; Van Saffert, at Deal; 24th, Crown Point, and Milton, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—July 13—National Eagle, and Josiah Crowell, at Calcutta.

Sailed for New-York—21st, Amazonian, and Cincinnatus, from Cardiff; 22d, Star, from Bristol; 24th, W. L. Burroughs, from Liverpool.

Latest via Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 25.

Arrived from New-York—Nueva Terra Cabana, at Barcelona; Kitty Simpson, at Antwerp; Golden City, and Ville Demoralix, at Havre; Wappoo, Sillath, Holda, Newry, Aberholis, and Ane, at Dublin; Margaret Evans, at Deal; Peter, Queen of the Netherlands, Helios, and Jordon, at Queenstown; Twin, Baltimore, and Casilda, at Dungeness.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Masonic, at Queenstown.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their new style SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.